Summer 1968

La Salle Magazine Summer 1968

La Salle University

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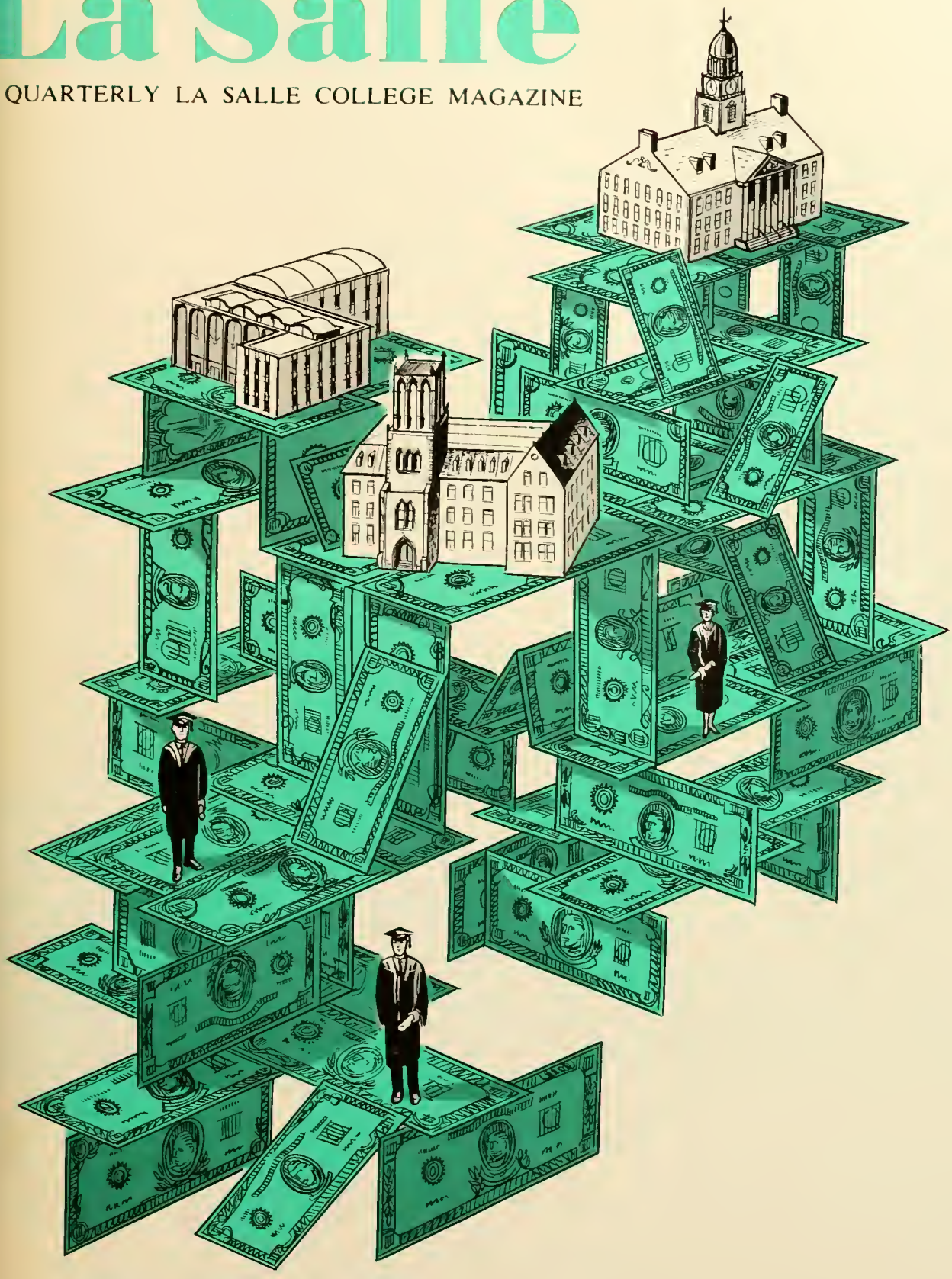
QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE



College Financial Crisis?

IN THIS ISSUE

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La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

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Unlike the gloomy outlook in

La Salle's future looks brig

Plain Fact Is...

e's supplement,

ite a serious need for capital funds

By John J. Keenan, '52
Associate Professor of English

The Plain Fact Is...

'Our big problem is capit

"OUR FINANCIAL stability has never been better. We have a serious need for capital funds, sure, but it would be professional pauperism to claim that 'we are faced with imminent bankruptcy' as McGeorge Bundy does in the accompanying article."

The man ought to know what he was talking about. The gray hair is thinning a bit, the lines of worry around the eyes look a bit deeper than they did 20 years ago, but Joe Sprissler's voice was firm and emphatic. He has managed the business end of La Salle College for 20 years, and he spoke with faith and conviction about the financial future of this institution.

The thing that máde that moment so interesting is that Joe Sprissler is not known around La Salle as a Pollyanna. He is a fiscal conservative whose normal worry is inflation, except on Tuesdays and Thursdays, when he worries about depression. Groundless optimism is just not his "bag."

Pondering this, we came up with the notion that this unaccustomed optimism was merely relative. When you read Brother Donaghy's history of La Salle, you read of one financial crisis after another. Maybe Dr. Sprissler's optimism was based merely on a contrast between the present status and the bad old days when the bankers hovered about the place like so many vultures waiting for carrion.

Not so. I should have known better. Sprissler dragged out of his closet stacks of figures to support his contention. Some of them were frightening to the non-professional eye however. Expenditures for educational and general purposes *up* 326% between 1958 and 1967. Tuition up only 207% in the same period. Knowing that tuition accounted for about 70% of income, I shuddered slightly.

The desk calculator beat another quick tattoo. More facts. "In 1958, 69 cents of every dollar of our income came from tuition. In 1967-68, it was 71 cents of every dollar." Basically, our position hadn't changed significantly in 10 years.

But still the facts came. "In 1952, our endowment was zero. Now it's two million dollars." He leaned back and pointed his finger for emphasis. "Our financial position as between current income and current expenditures couldn't be better."

The edge-of-doom article I had begun to write in my own mind went up in smoke. I began to think about questions regarding the next hike in faculty salaries instead.

Then he let me have it. He socked it to me.

"*Our* big problem is capital expenditures, not operating expenses."

He began ticking off a list of items that had been schedule for completion by 1970:

- the student chapel. (Completed 1965.)
- the residence hall complex. (Completed 1966.)
- the purchase of additional land. (Completed 1967.)
- construction of a new parking area. (Completed 1968.)
- construction of a classroom building including 50 clas rooms, 100 faculty offices, a planetarium, and other faci ties needed for a modern instructional program.
- construction of an athletic facilities building to house pool, indoor track, basketball courts, exercise rooms, et
- construction of a maintenance building.
- addition of a wing to the library or construction of a ne library, whichever is most feasible.

Capital funds needed for this program? Would you belie $7.5 million?

Where is that supposed to come from? Not surprisingly, lot of people at La Salle have been giving a lot of thought that question. Vice-President John McCloskey has not on thought about it; he has started action on the probler Tamblyn and Brown, Inc., was commissioned by the Boa of Trustees to conduct a feasibility study to determi La Salle's exact needs and its potential for meeting tho needs.

A Decade of Growth, 1957-67

	1967	1957	% of Increas
Total Resources	$24,300,000	$5,600,000	434
Book Value of Plant	18,000,000	4,700,000	383
Book Value of Funds functioning as Endowments	2,500,000	500,000	500
Reserve for Retirement of Indebtedness	583,000	73,000	799
Student Loans Outstanding	1,800,000	-0-	-
Long-Term Debt Obligations	8,000,000	500,000	1,600

Note: All figures, as taken from the audit report for the fiscal year 1967, are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

xpenditures, not operating expenses'

The consultants advised on possibilities for government rants, among other things. One of these, in the amount of 765,000, has already been approved for the classroom build-ng. There is a possibility of another $750,000 when La Salle tarts the library expansion. But there is not a government ime available for the $2.7 million athletic facilities building. he plain fact is that La Salle must come up with $7.5 million rough fund raising, long term financing or both.

Most of the corporation and foundation support will have o come from the Philadelphia region. A Wilmington indus-rialist recently told a fund raiser, "La Salle should look in its wn back yard for support." (Hopefully, not all Wilmington ndustrialists will share this opinion, since La Salle has many lumni in that city, as well as in Maryland and D.C.)

Starting as close to its own back yard as possible, La Salle vill look first to its reconstituted and expanded board of nanagers for leadership. With 11 lay members and a wider eographical distribution, the new board is expected to pro-ide increased contact with foundation and corporation ources.

Wondering about the role of the alumni in both past and uture, I tackled Jack McCloskey for some straight answers. his time I expected optimism. Specialists in public relations nd fund raising do not go in for the power of negative hinking. Again I was surprised. "Our alumni presents prob-ems," McCloskey said. "It's highly unbalanced." As an lumnus, I took that personally. "I mean that 85% of our lumni have been graduated since World War II," he smiled. We don't have enough people in that well-established cate-ory that can afford generous support of their College."

National figures only served to bear out his meaning. ationally, says the American Alumni Council in the accom-anying report, only one out of four alumni contribute to the ipport of higher education. At La Salle, the 1967 figures look ore like one out of 10.

There are some curious anomalies in this figure. Attitude urveys conducted among La Salle alumni show a high degree f loyalty. Over 90% would send their sons to the College nd recommend it to prospective students. Yet only 10% are illing to show their affection in dollars and cents.

The habit of giving has just not been established. Alumni ersist in behaving like a loving husband who takes his wife or granted, giving her an occasional peck on the cheek, but ever thinking of buying a bouquet of roses to let her know e cares.

I sampled a few alumni on their reactions to annual giving. "La Salle never gave me anything," was one response. I worked hard to pay my full tuition." If anyone had every pointed out that "full tuition" represented about 70% of the cost of his education, he had conveniently forgotten that fact.

A surprising number of alumni could not see why the College needed alumni support. Some held the completely erroneous notion that the institution was at least partially

Vice Presidents Sprissler (left) and McCloskey

supported by the Archdiocese or got money from the Catholic Charities Drive. Some thought the appeals were set too high, causing alumni to infer that anything under $100 was not worth bothering about. "We ought to be willing to nickel-and-dime it a bit more," said one plain-talking alumnus. "Better to get guys in the habit of giving early, even if they can afford only $10 or $25 for the first five years."

"I think the problem goes back further," said a faculty member-alumnus who have done some work on annual giving. "La Salle needs to involve people while they are still students in the over-all financial picture of the College. Here, as in so many other areas, there has often been a failure to communicate what's being done and the reasons for it."

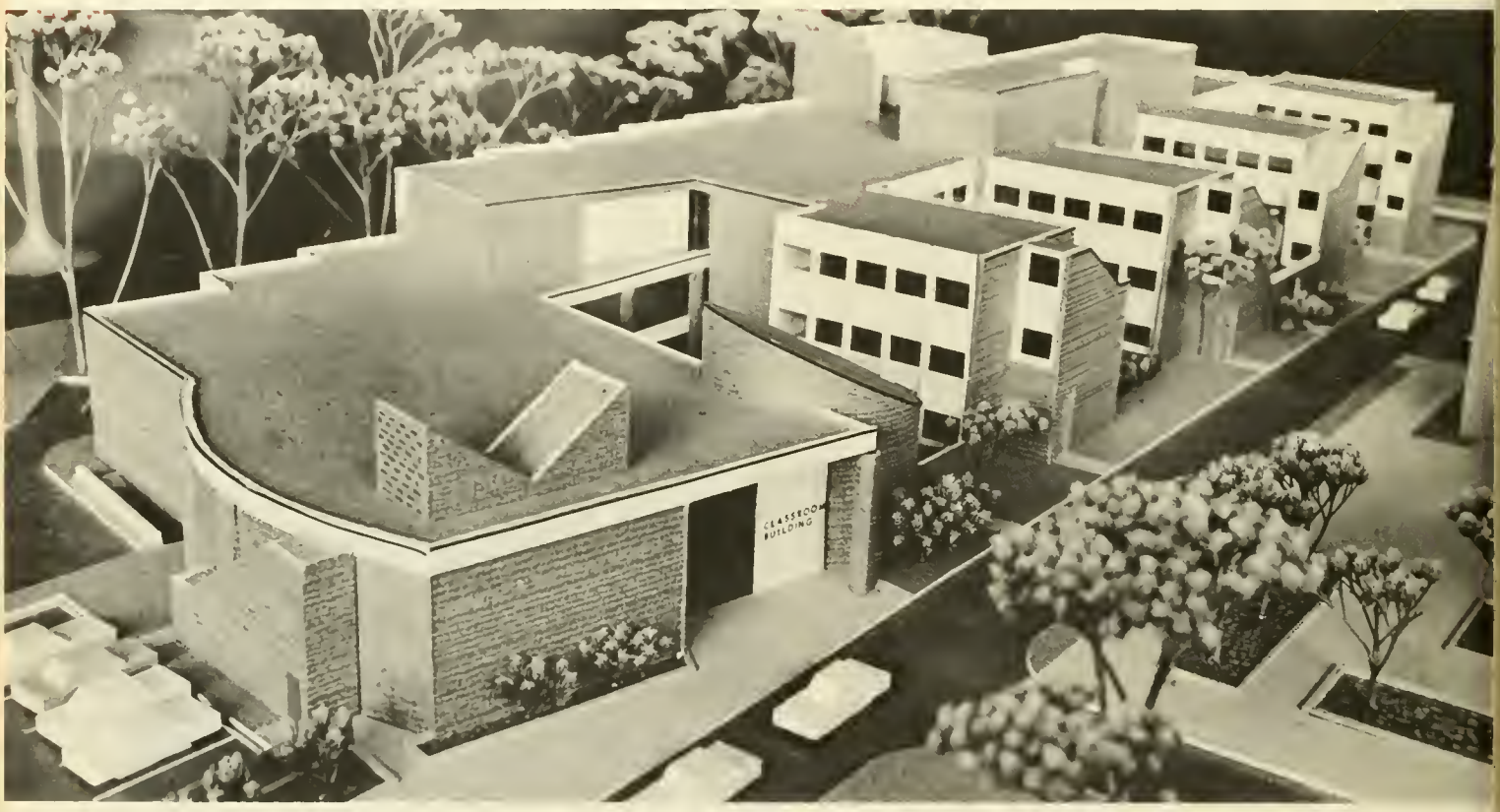
John McCloskey was positive that the alumni can and will do more. You can't keep a good optimist down. "The annual giving has been growing. Our $50,000 goal of last year was oversubscribed. Part of our problem is this: In the past, Catholic institutions have too often rested on their cushion of contributed services from a religious order. Now we realize how much we have to care about outside sources of development—alumni, friends, parents, corporations, foundations, and both state and federal governments. We're just beginning to involve these segments the way we must do."

In answer to a question about future prospects in these areas, McCloskey positively vibrated with enthusiasm. "Look, we've never really had the staff to go after foundation support in a well-organized and effective way. There was no development office at all until 1959. Now we've got the mechanisms set up to approach the right foundations, those that have aided similar institutions in the past."

"Aside from the fact that I would love a new air-condi tioned office and a few turns in the new pool should help m spreading waistline," I said, "does La Salle really need t spend all these millions on new buildings?"

Jack hardly had to pause for breath. "The real question i how we operated between 1946 and 1952 with the facilitie we had then. New facilities get more expensive with ever passing year. Benilde and Leonard Halls were "temporar structures" in 1948. You know as well as I do that they're jus not adequate teaching or office facilities even for our presen needs. As for the athletic facilities building, you have to re member that we've got almost 800 men living on campu without minimal physical recreation facilities. It's toug scheduling intramural sports around the needs of varsit teams."

Joe Sprissler was succinct on the same question: "We' better build them now; five years from now both the nee and the *cost* will have doubled."



La Salle's new classroom building (story in "Around Campus" sectior

Even if support from foundations, corporations, an alumni increases greatly in the near future, some form o government aid would seem to "loom large among possibl new sources of income," as Brother Daniel Bernian wrot in these pages last spring. "Indeed," says New York Time education editor Fred M. Hechinger, "the question is n longer whether, but only when and how, increased Federa aid will come. The alternative would be either to go the wa of the Sorbonne and let more and more students be taugh by fewer and fewer professors, or to raise tuitions to a poin

here only the few would be able to afford what the many ant and need. Either course is the path to revolution."

There are some hopeful signs of greater governmental articipation, but they are mostly either grants or long-term ans for capital improvements, not for operating expenses. bout one-third of the cost of the classroom building will me from the Federal Government, for example, and Penn-lvania's new Higher Education Facilities law holds possi-ilities too. This act creates an authority for the sale of tax ee bonds to permit colleges lower interest loans. An terest rate of five per cent, for example, in comparison to mmercial rates, would reduce the actual cost of a $2.7 illion athletic facilities building with a 25-year mortgage by out $1.1 million.

Nevertheless, the bulk of La Salle's operating budget ap-ears likely to continue to come from tuitions. Ten years ago, ition was $555; last year it was $1150; by the time the ass of 1972 graduates, it is likely to be in the $1500 range. ; there a danger that these continued increases will reach a oint of diminishing returns, when the College simply prices self out of its market?

Dr. Sprissler didn't see that as a serious problem. He ointed out that La Salle started out with lower tuition than ost comparable schools, has raised it at a slower rate, and eems likely therefore to remain within the prevailing range other similar private colleges.

Another way to increase income from tuition would be to lmit larger freshman classes. In the early 1960's, La Salle cided to limit entering classes to 750 with a view toward adual qualitative improvement. A wider recruiting program nd a revised scholarship program were other steps taken at ie same time to upgrade the academic level of each entering ass.

There has been a continuing debate among various seg-ients of the College community about this policy. Statistics llected by the Counseling Center seem to support its effec-veness: they show an improvement in the credentials of each ntering class. On the other hand, there are strong economic actors urging expansion of numbers. Not the least of these the Federal Government, which generally predicates grants n expansions of enrollment.

Both the evening division and summer programs have ex-anded. Both now admit women. The day division may find iat admitting girls is a practical way of increasing numbers hile still raising standards, but nobody I talked to is saying iat for publication.

More likely in the immediate future are several cooperative entures with the College of Chestnut Hill and perhaps with me nursing schools. In the long run, however, I will be urprised if my 10-year old daughter does not enroll at a Salle eight years from now.

Cooperation between institutions—for example, between a Salle and Germantown Hospital, or between La Salle and hestnut Hill—may offer both educational and economic dvantages. Such cooperation is complicated to set up but ost observers see in it all kinds of untapped possibilities: int efforts in library acquisitions and cataloguing; common se of computer equipment; common business services; even int faculty appointments of distinguished scholars. Haver-ford, Swarthmore, and Bryn Mawr have led the way in cooperative ventures in the past, but most Philadelphia colleges have gone their separate ways. If financial pressures force a change in this pattern, the colleges may discover imaginative educational possibilities as a result.

Feeling that this article needed at least one good "scare paragraph," I teased my sources with the threat of public colleges driving private colleges out of business. "I have no fear of competition from public colleges," Joe Sprissler said. "I just don't see this darkness—this day of doom. The way I look at it, there will always be an insufficient supply to meet the demand for quality education."

The similarity in John McCloskey's response was striking. "If we do everything right, there is no crisis. We'll get the dollars we need; we'll get the students. There is always a market for good education. That's where our emphasis must be."

To one who has been around La Salle either as student or teacher since 1948, the responses to the threat of crisis were intriguing. I had presented my administrative sources with a Special Report filled with some grim comments. I honestly expected Sprissler and McCloskey to top them. After all, if even the heavily endowed Ivies and the state supported colleges were hurting, how much worse would things be at La Salle.

The calm, confident, somewhat optimistic responses reported here seem to me to be the measure of La Salle's present maturity as an educational enterprise. The College is academically solid, with a well-prepared faculty teaching a sound curriculum that has met all criteria of accrediting agencies. It has what Joe Sprissler likes to call "coordinated management," with academic and financial management working together toward a common goal. Any doubts about the efficiency of this management can be dispelled by reading some of the reports of mismanagement at other private colleges. (The Report of the Select Committee on the Future of Private and Independent Higher Education in New York State/1968 says: "The large universities are on the whole in worse condition financially than the smaller institutions studied. This appears to be partly due to shortcomings in management, control and planning.")

The College has undertaken a heavy burden of debt in its latest phase of physical expansion, but it appears more confident than ever before of the quality of its product and the ability of that quality to generate the needed support. The day-to-day operation is both academically and fiscally sound. Only a little matter of $7.5 million remains to vex administrative heads and send trustees out on missions which they devoutly hope will not be impossible.

Samuel Johnson once wrote, "Great debts are like cannon, of loud noise but little danger." I'd like to have that engraved and sent to the President, with maybe a copy for Dr. Sprissler too. There are moments when I'm sure they'd like to read that over and over. ■

Mr. Keenan has been a frequent contributor to La Salle, *as well as to many other scholarly and general circulation periodicals. He received a Lindback Award for distinguished teaching this spring.*

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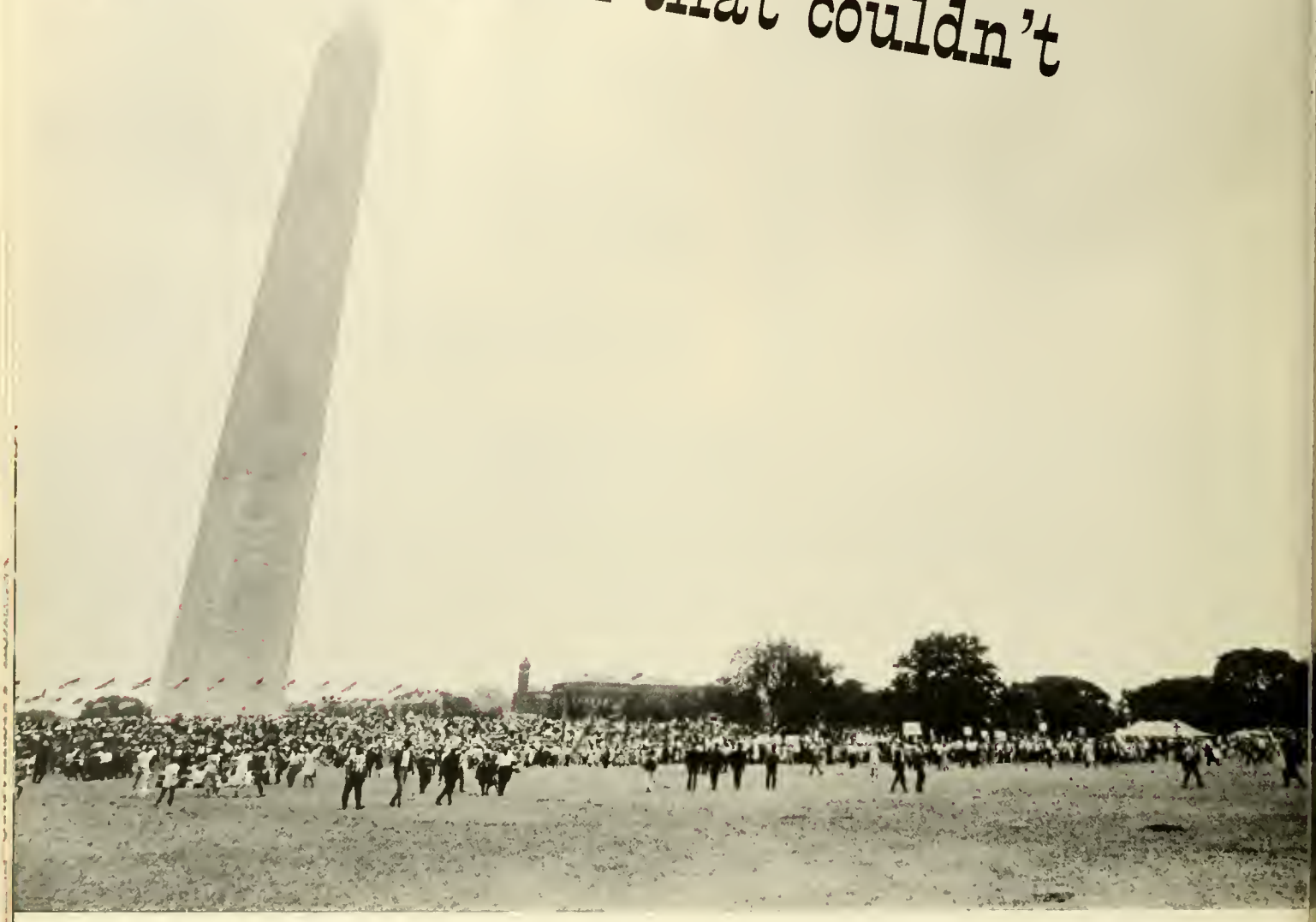
The little march that couldn't



Photographed by Lawrence Kanevsky

The rains came and the City of the Poor ooze in a muddy quagmire. And Martin Luther Kin was dead. And still the rains drenched the shan town that was to have been Dr. King's symbol poverty in America.

Memorial Day, the original date for a Solidarity Da March, came and passed. And the symbolism evide to all was not that of Dr. King's "dream." Conflic confusion, chaos were rampant. And still the rain came.

When the march finally took place in mid-June, too reflected much of the ugliness and disunity ev dent in the City. Some 20 La Salle students an professors of great faith took part in the day's di jointed events, which are depicted in Lawrenc Kanevsky's photographs.

A black writer for the N.Y. Times quoted a blac

resident who perhaps best summarized the plight of Resurrection City:

"Some guys are here to do nothing but steal and shack-up, and the tragedy of this whole thing is that people are gonna forget all about the poor when they see how some of them act. I took off from my job to come here because to me this meant the Movement, but this is not the Movement. This wasn't Dr. King's dream, and you know it. It wasn't Resurrection City, either. It's been Sodom and Gomorrah."

Like the man said, that's the sad part—hoodlums and selfish "leaders" gave those who sought them convenient reasons to scoff at the legitimate aims of the poor. For the saddest story to be told is that—despite crime, filth and betrayal—many citizens of Resurrection City never before had it so good!

R.W.H.

—continued


PEACE
BROTHE


NO MORE Hunger
BRING AMERICA TOGETHER AGAIN


HAND
HAND W
MARC
FREEDOM
NOW!
JUNE 19
SOLIDARITY DAY
WE HAVE
DREAMS

A prominent member of La Salle's philosophy department examines a major question of the post-Council Church—birth control.

DISSONANCE *in Rhythm*

By Eugene Fitzgerald, '51
Associate Professor of Philosophy

John Dewey, the American philosopher, once said that much of the mischief in philosophers could be attributed not to the answers they gave, but rather to the wrong questions they asked. I believe this astute observation can be applied equally well to the whole matter of the morality of birth control. For many and sundry reasons, it would seem that philosophers and theologians involved with this problem have allowed themselves to ask the wrong questions.

After studying this problem for approximately 20 years, I am persuaded that the value and legitimacy of any form of birth control must reasonably satisfy these questions: Does the method of birth control, whether periodic continence (rhythm) or by mechanical means, enhance and fulfill the personhood of the marital partners? Is the important dimension of human sexuality, contributing to the union of love, thwarted or frustrated because of the type of birth control used? Granting that a natural moral law exists, what form of birth control satisfies that law's fullest demands as it plausibly can be applied to *all* aspects of marital love and family development? Lastly, is the use of any method of birth control in accord with the personal consciences of the spouses, and has there been a judicious appraisal of its relevance and need in their marriage. Inherent in the context of this last question would be the unique circumstances and problems realistically dictating one method rather than another.

Because the licitness or illicitness of birth control is acknowledged by theologians to be a problem judged on the basis of natural morality, not on scripture and revelation, one ought not assay this question on purely religious grounds. My position, then, is essentially that of the moral philosopher, whose validity either stands or falls on what reasonable analysis can discover.

During the past 50 years, there has been an evolution of serious thinking on the whole question of family planning. Precipitated in large measure by an increased awareness of the meaning of person and the very real problem of population density, we find ourselves seeking means to exercise the need of human love in marriage in ways whereby the human family may achieve greater fulfillment. In the process, there has been a great deal of both enlightened as well as confused thinking.

Before the middle 1920's, few Catholic couples were aware of the moral legitimacy of rhythm. Not until the Ogino-Knaus studies of the female menstrual cycle did theologians begin to believe—and only with great reservations—that the method of periodic continence could be employed as a means of birth control. Reluctantly, rhythm was "tolerated," and then only when certain requisite conditions were met.

But the problem was not one indigenous to Roman Catholicism alone. Many Orthodox Jews, as well as a substantial number of Protestant fundamentalist sects, believed, like Roman Catholics, that the issue of family planning was something best left "in the hands of God." The Lambeth Conference of the Anglican Church declared in 1920 that all forms of contraception were sinful. Not until 1958 did the Lambeth Conference reverse its earlier decision. Then, radically, it maintained that not only was family planning permissible, but, more specifically, it was held to be a moral obligation.

The climate of thinking within the Catholic Church has gone through the respective seasons of suspicion, reluctance, confessional accommodation to, finally, public statements by the Pope and ecclesiastics that "natural family planning" is both desirable and responsible in our present day.

Procreation, obviously, must be at least one of the goals of Christian marriage. There is scarcely need to stress the central belief that humans cooperate as pro-creators with God in perpetuating the race and giving witness to the awesome plenitude of divine love.

But can there be any reasonable justification for the use of birth control methods, other than periodic continence (rhythm), in Christian marriage? The evidence appears heavily weighed in the affirmative. When a couple have satisfied themselves in conscience that the possibility of children is not being excluded for purely selfish reasons, and where the motives and prudential judgment of the couple are responsible, their choice would seem to be vindicated.

Rhythm, regarded as "the" solution to family planning by its proponents, has been accepted more by its practitioners in the spirit of dreary resignation than as a positive solution to the needs of married love. Doubtless, many couples have found rhythm perfectly agreeable. And it is not my purpose

'Procreation ought not obscu

to contest the integrity of such people.

There remains, however, the preponderant evidence that the majority of married couples are less than satisfied with its efficacy. These people are for the most part frustrated and disillusioned. They refuse to nurture the naive belief that an impersonal calendar can serve as a sanctioning agent for their love, if not also a timekeeper and referee. They want their conjugal acts to be more than sheer sexual releases. Contraceptive devices may seem odious to the devotees of rhythm, but one must honestly ask if such "artificial" aids are less repugnant that the dreary ritual of submission to the "natural" regulatory charms of rectal thermometers, litmus paper, temperature charts and so on.

A great many proponents of rhythm apparently fail to understand the principal motive which ought to inspire any act of marital coitus. That motive simply cannot be to avoid conception, but rather that a man and woman love one another as other, when and as often as that need for love arises. Similarly, and this point is ignored, the *primary* intention of a marital act where contraceptives are used is *not* to contraceive, but to love in such a manner that fear does not rob the act of its innate richness.

It is the couple who invest their love with its nobility. It would be crass and untrue to maintain that when contraceptive measures are taken they are done so without full consciousness of the whole fabric of married love. More crass and less wholesome would be a juridical concern which narrows the moral issue solely on the disposition of seed and egg, prescinding from the total persons involved.

TODAY, IT is not fashionable even in traditional quarters to address the morality of birth control in terms of the "primary end" of marriage. Yet the tenacious disciples of rhythm still peg their arguments on what they call "the primacy of procreation." Is not procreation, such traditionalists say, still the all governing teleological principle which gives marriage its distinctive character? The trump card is flashed in the form of the thesis that marriage and the perpetuation of the race are inextricably linked together in the providential plan of God.

Like most disjunctive fallacies, their argument is incomplete, suffering as it does from the malady of philosophical astigmatism. One dimension of marriage, and an important one, is raised to a singular and exclusive pinnacle, all others are obscured. Blurred is the distinction between the meaning of love in marriage and one of the potential fruits which may emerge from conjugal love.

Indeed, even if one should be tempted to play the semantical game of those who are grimly intent on preserving the primacy of procreation, then there can still be only one primary end which renders all other ends intelligible and moral. And that would have to be the justifying reason why any couple chooses to marry—namely, *their love for one another*. None but the most insensitive would consider a potential married couple as being simply two complimentary reproductive functions. It need not be stressed that marriage as a sacrament is not contingent on whether the married couple can give birth to a child. Moreover, marriages are still sanctified even when the couple are both beyond their reproductive years.

Catholic traditionalists are fond of situating themselves in the comfort of Scholastic philosophy in order to validate their position on birth control. But, again, even the medieval game of distinctions proves not to be favorable to their cause. Scholastic philosophy has always taught that the essence of a being takes ontological priority over any one of its subsidiary principles, in this case that of final causality. What a being is and what it achieves, while related, are not in fact identical. Translated, one can say that the existential status of a married couple, as married, is superior and of more immanent value in the order of actuality to that of a potentially purposive being, namely, offspring born to their union.

Unquestionably, procreation remains a major goal of a married couple who love one another deeply and authentically. But procreation ought not obscure, if not suppress every other positive value in marriage. When it does, human love and sexuality become neatly and inadequately identified with a biological impulse toward fertility.

MAN, HOWEVER, is a synolon—a union of flesh and spirit. Jean Mouroux puts it very well when he says that the flesh is the proper instrumentality of the spirit. Because he is eminently spirit, man need not be tyrannized by the laws of biology, even those laws which affect the workings of his own body. In short, while biological laws cannot be ignored they can be controlled. The imperative of man is to do so with the dignity and freedom befitting his spiritual heritage.

Rhythm has been trumpeted as a "middle way" between complete abstinence and contraception. But not the least of the objections to this updated Aristotelianism is that rhythm can be a pathetic game of calendar roulette, where miscalculations or premature ovulation more often than not can produce fear and bitterness. Legions of men and women can attest to their experience that when the desire for coital love conflicts with the prospect of an undesired pregnancy intercourse loses much of its spontaneity and freedom.

The sterile period of the female menstrual cycle is for a great number of women either a neutral or undesirable period for sexual relations. Yet this is known to be the "safest" time for the effective practice of birth control. Grief compounded

ther positive values in marriage'

grief when the truth is stated that a woman's libidinal drive becomes greatest during her fertile period, although such is not the case with her husband. When relations are engaged-in during the sterile period, the neutrality or disinclination of the woman frequently becomes interpreted by her spouse as frigidity, if not downright rejection. Multiply these situational experiences over a protracted period and the resultant psychological scars can readily inhibit, possibly destroy, what should be a joyful exchange of marital affection and fulfillment.

It is pertinent to add that lovers who marry do not do so to abstain from conjugal love. Their love desires union, and a union whose frequency is not vitiated by fear and uncertainty. Marital love seeks and requires repetitive reinforcement.

Prolonged sexual abstinence between married lovers who desire to live the command to be "two in one flesh" becomes incongruous—unnatural—when they find themselves subjected to a legislating calendar synchronized with a mechanistic biology. If the lovers feel cheated, the reason should be obvious. Theirs is a personhood with a spiritual core. Only in the subordinate depths of their being are they mute slaves to a lunar mathematics.

For these and other unmentioned reasons, it is not so much contraceptives or a tolerance with rhythm which determines whether an act of conjugal love is morally licit or not. The criterion depends more on the motive and circumstances of the coital act. Demanded is the unconditional acknowledgment of the sacred person of each member, not as a mere reproductive function, but as a free and responsible creature.

If the practice of rhythm can devolve into sheer sexual release, it must be said that contraceptives may likewise be rationalized as excursions in pure sexual selfishness. But automobiles can kill, alcohol can destroy human dignity, and guns can be used by murderers. Few who understand the profound value of human marital love could possibly suggest that contraception serves as a completely unqualified way of life. Nor is it being urged here. Ideally, any marriage between lovers would logically ordain their love at chosen times to the potential fruit of children. The truism obtains that the human family is happiest when it can propagate itself. Love desires not only its mirror, but one of its fruits as well.

It remains to be seen how the natural moral law applies to the whole question of contraception. A host of questions arise. Does not contraception waste the seed? Are not condoms, intra-uterine devices and steroids (the "pill") artificial? Must absolute norms governing human conduct give way to situation ethics?

It would be no exaggeration to say that too many moralists in the past have been excessively preoccupied with the biological applicability of the moral law. To be more precise, these moralists see the moral law as applied to only a limited biological area of marital relations. Their interpretation is strangely inverted, since the principal concern appears to be focused on the disposition of the male sperm and the female egg, wittingly or not abstracting from the chief welfare of the marriage partners as complete persons.

Is it asking too much that in its application to human acts all parts of the natural moral law should be served? Should not a sane and just application, for example, include the welfare of a potentially impregnated woman? Should not the moral law acknowledge the psychological, sociological and economic dimensions of the marital union? The moral law, to be real at all, must, obviously, be a comprehensive law of nature considered in all of its parts and relations. No contemporary moral philosopher worthy of the name would roost in the biological aspects of married love, see the law only applicable there, and ignore the fullness of what human marriage includes. To do so truncates the greater amplitude of marriage as we understand it.

An interesting venture in scholarship might trace the reasons why traditionalists have refused to view the role of the male seed in moral matters with the same elasticity they allow for the grounds on which human life may be taken. Does the state have the right to execute a person convicted of a capital crime? Yes, textbooks in moral philosophy and moral theology say, if (after St. Thomas) the greater good of society is preserved thereby. Can one sacrifice his life in war, or take the life of another in defense of his country or his own life? To all of these questions, yes! Generally, the principle that life can be sacrificed morally has been vindicated by showing that justice and the welfare of the greater good has been served by the act.

In the light of the foregoing, it confounds one to ascertain why the traditionalist who opposes any and all kinds of contraception becomes mesmerized by the spell of "means," while minimizing, if not ignoring, the intention and circumstances of the act. As any moralist knows, there is no moral act valid *in abstracto*, i.e., considered apart from the intention and circumstances of the moral agent. Killing another person, the traditional moralist declares, may or may not be morally licit, *depending on the intention and circumstances* morally integral with the act.

Yet, incongruously, the foregoing qualifications are not acknowledged when the question arises whether the male seed or the female egg can be sacrificed for the greater good of the married partners. In thunderous tones, they pronounce the act of contraception, *as an act*, gravely and morally evil. Condoned, of course, is the loss of the male seed during the

'Marital love is more than a physical encounter'

sterile period in rhythm which is known and hoped beforehand falls on barren ground.

How is it possible that myopia carries the day? The reason may be harshly true. Compromising in one instance of morality (taking a life), and yet remaining inflexibly firm in another (contraception), the traditional moralist has not been able to grasp—in either case—the exalted meaning of person beyond the bare verbal level.

When marital love becomes recognized as the profound drama of intersubjectivity, where the spiritual nucleus transforms the act from one of mere biology, then and only then may the role of contraception be assessed fairly and correctly. Marital love is infinitely more than a physical encounter between male and female genitals. Like a work of art which transcends canvas, oil and brushes, it is a call and a response which uses matter, but is neither judged by matter nor fulfilled only in matter.

The proponents of rhythm, at all costs, cannot be exonerated from the indictment that they are responsible for the havoc created in several age groups. Consider the tragic plight of the young marrieds who find themselves trapped and desperate in the uncertainties of rhythm. The familiar story of five children in seven years can only be humorous to those who have not experienced a like situation. The choice before these couples is scarcely a choice at all: continue loving one another and gamble on the compounding of present difficulties, or become "resigned" to an unnatural state of abstinence which conflicts greatly with their desire and need for one another.

Affected, also, by the mystique of rhythm is another married group, too long ignored, those in the "dangerous age" between forty and fifty. Not facetiously is it called the dangerous age. Women, in particular, find that this is often a period of physical and psychological stress. Fearful that she is losing her attractiveness as she moves inexorably toward middle life, these married women need the assurance of their husband's love more than ever before. Rhythm is of doubtful assistance, because the overwhelming number of women who have had children do not wish to gamble on a pregnancy in their forties.

Even if they continue to abide with the practice of rhythm, the irregularity of the menstrual cycle not uncommon with the initial onset of menopause frequently throws the practice of periodic continence out of any reliable pattern of consistency. In the very period where love should grow and mature, it becomes instead seriously curtailed.

The married man in this troublesome period suffers no less, if for somewhat different reasons. His wife's fears and the resignation to an intolerable abstinence causes many men to seek livable alternatives. Many of these alternatives are a wholesome form of sublimation, yet it is reasonable to believe that much of the infidelity and excessive resort to alcohol stems from a real or fancied suspicion of his wife's frigidity. Granting that in a number of cases these improper adjustments are not made, still one may find that couples in the forty to fifty age group too often find themselves in a climate of alienation typified by periods of "non-speak" or an interminable bickering in otherwise neutral situations. ■

Mr. Fitzgerald, who joined the La Salle faculty in 1952, this year received a Lindback Award for distinguished teaching. McGraw-Hill next year will publish his book, **To Love and To Be.**

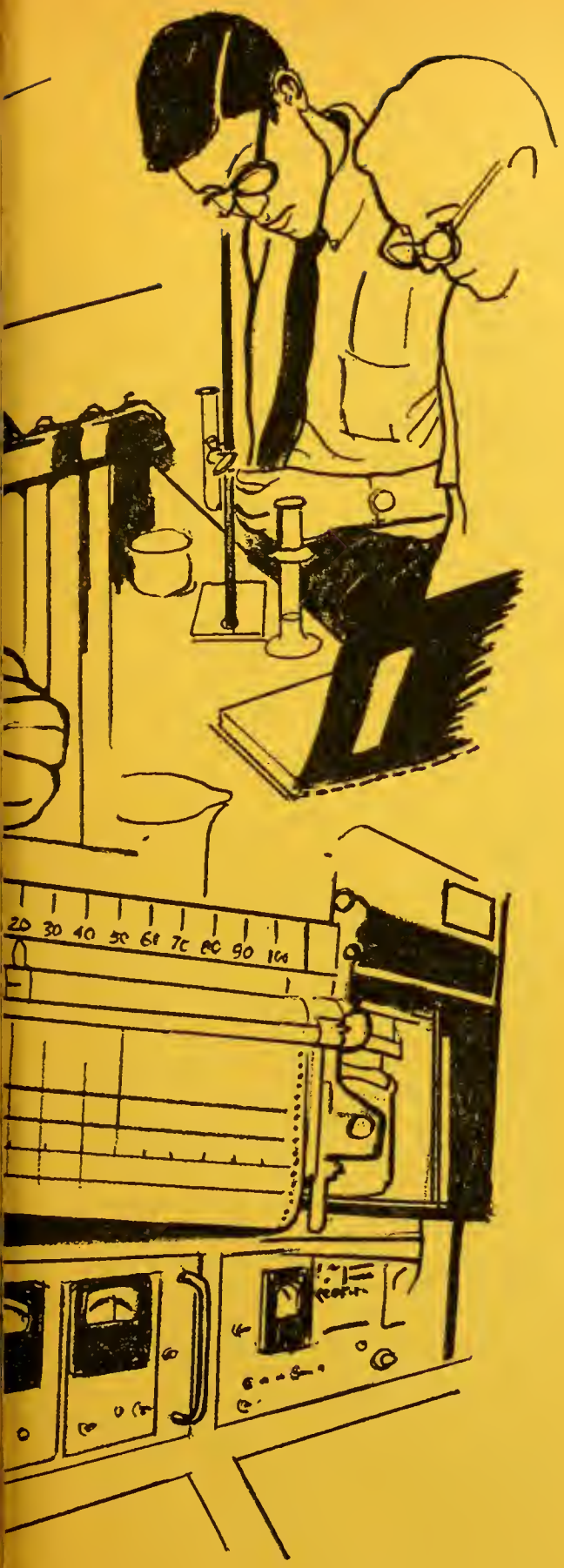
A Special Report

The Plain Fact Is...

...our colleges and universities "are facing what might easily become a crisis"

OUR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, over the last 20 years, have experienced an expansion that is without precedent—in buildings and in budgets, in students and in professors, in reputation and in rewards—in power and pride and in deserved prestige. As we try to tell our countrymen that we are faced with imminent bankruptcy, we confront the painful fact that in the eyes of the American people—and I think also in the eyes of disinterested observers abroad—we are a triumphant success. The observers seem to believe—and I believe myself—that the American campus ranks with the American corporation among the handful of first-class contributions which our civilization has made to the annals of human institutions. We come before the country to plead financial emergency at a time when our public standing has never been higher. It is at the least an unhappy accident of timing.

—McGEORGE BUNDY
President, The Ford Foundation



A Special Report

A STATE-SUPPORTED UNIVERSITY in the Midwest makes a sad announcement: With more well-qualified applicants for its freshman class than ever before, the university must tighten its entrance requirements. Qualified though the kids are, the university must turn many of them away.

▸ A private college in New England raises its tuition fee for the seventh time since World War II. In doing so, it admits ruefully: "Many of the best high-school graduates can't afford to come here, any more."

▸ A state college network in the West, long regarded as one of the nation's finest, cannot offer its students the usual range of instruction this year. Despite intensive recruiting, more than 1,000 openings on the faculty were unfilled at the start of the academic year.

▸ A church-related college in the South, whose denomination's leaders believe in strict separation of church and state, severs its church ties in order to seek money from the government. The college must have such money, say its administrators—or it will die.

Outwardly, America's colleges and universities appear more affluent than at any time in the past. In the aggregate they have more money, more students, more buildings, better-paid faculties, than ever before in their history.

Yet many are on the edge of deep trouble.

"The plain fact," in the words of the president of Columbia University, "is that we are facing what might easily become a crisis in the financing of American higher education, and the sooner we know about it, the better off we will be."

THE TROUBLE is not limited to a few institutions. Nor does it affect only one or two types of institution. Large universities, small colleges; state-supported and privately supported: the problem faces them all.

Before preparing this report, the editors asked more than 500 college and university presidents to tell us—off the record, if they preferred—just how they viewed the future of their institutions. With rare exceptions, the presidents agreed on this assessment: *That the money is not now in sight to meet the rising costs of higher education . . . to serve the growing numbers of bright, qualified students . . . and to pay for the myriad activities that Americans now demand of their colleges and universities.*

Important programs and necessary new buildings are

> ALL OF US are hard-put to see where we are going to get the funds to meet the educational demands of the coming decade.
>
> —*A university president*

being deferred for lack of money, the presidents said. Many admitted to budget-tightening measures reminiscent of those taken in days of the Great Depression.

Is this new? Haven't the colleges and universities always needed money? Is there something different about the situation today?

The answer is "Yes"—to all three questions.

The president of a large state university gave us this view of the over-all situation, at both the publicly and the privately supported institutions of higher education:

"A good many institutions of higher learning are operating at a deficit," he said. "First, the private colleges and universities: they are eating into their endowments in order to meet their expenses. Second, the public institutions. It is not legal to spend beyond our means, but here we have another kind of deficit: a deficit in quality, which will be extremely difficult to remedy even when adequate funding becomes available."

Other presidents' comments were equally revealing:

▸ *From a university in the Ivy League:* "Independent national universities face an uncertain future which threatens to blunt their thrust, curb their leadership, and jeopardize their independence. Every one that I know about is facing a deficit in its operating budget, this year or next. And all of us are hard-put to see where we are going to get the funds to meet the educational demands of the coming decade."

▸ *From a municipal college in the Midwest:* "The best word to describe our situation is 'desperate.' We are operating at a deficit of about 20 per cent of our total expenditure."

▸ *From a private liberal arts college in Missouri:* "Only by increasing our tuition charges are we keeping our heads above water. Expenditures are galloping to such a degree that I don't know how we will make out in the future."

▸ *From a church-related university on the West Coast:* "We face very serious problems. Even though our tuition is below-average, we have already priced ourselves out of part of our market. We have gone deeply into debt for dormitories. Our church support is declining. At times, the outlook is grim."

▸ *From a state university in the Big Ten:* "The budget for our operations must be considered tight. It is less than we need to meet the demands upon the university for teaching, research, and public service."

▸ *From a small liberal arts college in Ohio:* "We are on a hand-to-mouth, 'kitchen' economy. Our ten-ye projections indicate that we can maintain our quali only by doubling in size."

▸ *From a small college in the Northeast:* "For t first time in its 150-year history, our college has a plann deficit. We are holding our heads above water at t moment—but, in terms of quality education, this ca not long continue without additional means of support

▸ *From a state college in California:* "We are n permitted to operate at a deficit. The funding of our bu get at a level considerably below that proposed by t trustees has made it difficult for us to recruit staff mei bers and has forced us to defer very-much-needed i provements in our existing activities."

▸ *From a women's college in the South:* "For t coming year, our budget is the tightest we have had my fifteen years as president."

WHAT'S GONE WRONG?

Talk of the sort quoted above m seem strange, as one looks at the u paralleled growth of America's colleg and universities during the past decade:

▸ Hardly a campus in the land does not have a bran new building or one under construction. Colleges a universities are spending more than $2 billion a year f capital expansion.

▸ Faculty salaries have nearly doubled in the pa decade. (But in some regions they are still woefully lov

▸ Private, voluntary support to colleges and unive sities has more than tripled since 1958. Higher educ tion's share of the philanthropic dollar has risen fro 11 per cent to 17 per cent.

▸ State tax funds appropriated for higher educati have increased 44 per cent in just two years, to a 1967– total of nearly $4.4 billion. This is 214 per cent more th the sum appropriated eight years ago.

▸ Endowment funds have more than doubled ov the past decade. They're now estimated to be about $ billion, at market value.

▸ Federal funds going to institutions of higher educ tion have more than doubled in four years.

▸ More than 300 new colleges and universities ha been founded since 1945.

▸ All in all, the total expenditure this year for U. higher education is some $18 billion—more than thr times as much as in 1955.

Moreover, America's colleges and universities have absorbed the tidal wave of students that was supposed to have swamped them by now. They have managed to fulfill their teaching and research functions and to undertake a variety of new public-service programs—despite the ominous predictions of faculty shortages heard ten or fifteen years ago. Says one foundation official:

"The system is bigger, stronger, and more productive than it has ever been, than any system of higher education in the world."

Why, then, the growing concern?

Re-examine the progress of the past ten years, and this fact becomes apparent: The progress was great—but it did not deal with the basic flaws in higher education's financial situation. Rather, it made the whole enterprise bigger, more sophisticated, and more expensive.

Voluntary contributions grew—but the complexity and costliness of the nation's colleges and universities grew faster.

Endowment funds grew—but the need for the income from them grew faster.

State appropriations grew—but the need grew faster.

Faculty salaries were rising. New courses were needed, due to the unprecedented "knowledge explosion." More costly apparatus was required, as scientific progress grew more complex. Enrollments burgeoned—and students stayed on for more advanced (and more expensive) training at higher levels.

And, for most of the nation's 2,300 colleges and universities, an old problem remained—and was intensified, as the costs of education rose: gifts, endowment, and government funds continued to go, disproportionately, to a relative handful of institutions. Some 36 per cent of all voluntary contributions, for example, went to just 55 major universities. Some 90 per cent of all endowment funds were owned by fewer than 5 per cent of the institutions. In 1966, the most recent year reported, some 70 per cent of the federal government's funds for higher education went to 100 institutions.

McGeorge Bundy, the president of the Ford Foundation, puts it this way:

"Great gains have been made; the academic profession has reached a wholly new level of economic strength, and the instruments of excellence—the libraries and

Drawings by Peter Hooven

EACH NEW ATTEMPT at a massive solution has left the trustees and presidents just where they started.

—A foundation president

laboratories—are stronger than ever. But the university that pauses to look back will quickly fall behind in the endless race to the future."

Mr. Bundy says further:

"The greatest general problem of higher education is money . . . . The multiplying needs of the nation's colleges and universities force a recognition that each new attempt at a massive solution has left the trustees and presidents just where they started: in very great need."

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS of higher education are unlike those, say, of industry. Colleges and universities do not operate like General Motors. On the contrary, they sell their two primary services—teaching and research—at a loss.

It is safe to say (although details may differ from institution to institution) that the American college or university student pays only a fraction of the cost of his education.

This cost varies with the level of education and with the educational practices of the institution he attends. Undergraduate education, for instance, costs less than graduate education—which in turn may cost less than medical education. And the cost of educating a student in the sciences is greater than in the humanities. Whatever the variations, however, the student's tuition and fees pay only a portion of the bill.

"As private enterprises," says one president, "we don't seem to be doing so well. We lose money every time we take in another student."

Of course, neither he nor his colleagues on other campuses would have it otherwise. Nor, it seems clear, would most of the American people.

But just as student instruction is provided at a substantial reduction from the actual cost, so is the research that the nation's universities perform on a vast scale for the federal government. On this particular below-cost service, as contrasted with that involving the provision of education to their students, many colleges and universities are considerably less than enthusiastic.

In brief: The federal government rarely pays the full cost of the research it sponsors. Most of the money goes for *direct costs* (compensation for faculty time, equipment, computer use, etc.) Some of it goes for *indirect costs* (such "overhead" costs of the institution as payroll departments, libraries, etc.). Government policy stipulates that the institutions receiving federal research grants

must share in the cost of the research by contributing, in some fashion, a percentage of the total amount of the grant.

University presidents have insisted for many years that the government should pay the full cost of the research it sponsors. Under the present system of cost-sharing, they point out, it actually costs their institutions money to conduct federally sponsored research. This has been one of the most controversial issues in the partnership between higher education and the federal government, and it continues to be so.

In commercial terms, then, colleges and universities sell their products at a loss. If they are to avoid going bankrupt, they must make up—from other sources—the difference between the income they receive for their services and the money they spend to provide them.

With costs spiraling upward, that task becomes ever more formidable.

HERE ARE SOME of the harsh facts: Operating expenditures for higher education more than tripled during the past decade—from about $4 billion in 1956 to $12.7 billion last year. By 1970, if government projections are correct, colleges and universities will be spending over $18 billion for their current operations, plus another $2 billion or $3 billion for capital expansion.

Why such steep increases in expenditures? There are several reasons:

▸ Student enrollment is now close to 7 million—twice what it was in 1960.

▸ The rapid accumulation of new knowledge and a resulting trend toward specialization have led to a broadening of the curricula, a sharp increase in graduate study, a need for sophisticated new equipment, and increased library acquisitions. All are very costly.

▸ An unprecedented growth in faculty salaries—long overdue—has raised instructional costs at most institutions. (Faculty salaries account for roughly half of the educational expenses of the average institution of higher learning.)

▸ About 20 per cent of the financial "growth" during the past decade is accounted for by inflation.

Not only has the over-all cost of higher education increased markedly, but the *cost per student* has risen steadily, despite increases in enrollment which might, in any other "industry," be expected to lower the unit cost.

Colleges and universities apparently have not improved their productivity at the same pace as the economy generally. A recent study of the financial trends in three private universities illustrates this. Between 1905 and 1966, the educational cost per student at the three universities, viewed compositely, increased 20-fold, against an economy-wide increase of three- to four-fold. In each of the three periods of peace, direct costs per student increased about 8 per cent, against a 2 per cent annual increase in the economy-wide index.

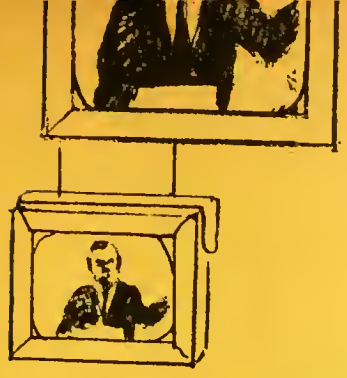
Some observers conclude from this that higher education must be made more efficient—that ways must be found to educate more students with fewer faculty and staff members. Some institutions have moved in this direction by adopting a year-round calendar of operations, permitting them to make maximum use of the faculty and physical plant. Instructional devices, programmed learning, closed-circuit television, and other technological systems are being employed to increase productivity and to gain economies through larger classes.

The problem, however, is to increase efficiency without jeopardizing the special character of higher education. Scholars are quick to point out that management techniques and business practices cannot be applied easily to colleges and universities. They observe, for example, that on strict cost-accounting principles, a college could not justify its library. A physics professor complaining about large classes, remarks: "When you get a hundred kids in a classroom, that's not education that's show business."

The college and university presidents whom we surveyed in the preparation of this report generally believe their institutions are making every dollar work. There is room for improvement, they acknowledge. But few feel the financial problems of higher education can be significantly reduced through more efficient management.

ONE THING seems fairly certain: The costs of higher education will continue to rise. To meet their projected expenses, colleges and universities will need to increase their annual operating income by more than $4 billion during the four-year period between 1966 and 1970. They must find another $8 billion or $10 billion for capital outlays.

Consider what this might mean for a typical private



university. A recent report presented this hypothetical case, based on actual projections of university expenditures and income:

The institution's budget is now in balance. Its educational and general expenditures total $24.5 million a year.

Assume that the university's expenditures per student will continue to grow at the rate of the past ten years—7.5 per cent annually. Assume, too, that the university's enrollment will continue to grow at *its* rate of the past ten years—3.4 per cent annually. Ten years hence, the institution's educational and general expenses would total $70.7 million.

At best, continues the analysis, tuition payments in the next ten years will grow at a rate of 6 per cent a year; at worst, at a rate of 4 per cent—compared with 9 per cent over the *past* ten years. Endowment income will grow at a rate of 3.5 to 5 per cent, compared with 7.7 per cent over the past decade. Gifts and grants will grow at a rate of 4.5 to 6 per cent, compared with 6.5 per cent over the past decade.

"If the income from private sources grew at the *higher* rates projected," says the analysis, "it would increase from $24.5 million to $50.9 million—leaving a deficit of $19.8 million, ten years hence. If its income from private sources grew at the *lower* rates projected, it would have increased to only $43 million—leaving a shortage of $27.8 million, ten years hence."

In publicly supported colleges and universities, the outlook is no brighter, although the gloom is of a different variety. Says the report of a study by two professors at the University of Wisconsin:

"Public institutions of higher education in the United States are now operating at a quality deficit of more than a billion dollars a year. In addition, despite heavy construction schedules, they have accumulated a major capital lag."

The deficit cited by the Wisconsin professors is a computation of the cost of bringing the public institutions' expenditures per student to a level comparable with that at the private institutions. With the enrollment growth expected by 1975, the professors calculate, the "quality deficit" in public higher education will reach $2.5 billion.

The problem is caused, in large part, by the tremendous enrollment increases in public colleges and universities. The institutions' resources, says the Wisconsin study, "may not prove equal to the task."

Moreover, there are indications that public institutions may be nearing the limit of expansion, unless they receive a massive infusion of new funds. One of every seven public universities rejected qualified applicants from their own states last fall; two of every seven rejected qualified applicants from other states. One of every ten raised admissions standards for in-state students; one in six raised standards for out-of-state students.

WILL THE FUNDS be found to meet the projected cost increases of higher education? Colleges and universities have traditionally received their operating income from three sources: *from the students*, in the form of tuition and fees; *from the state*, in the form of legislative appropriations; and *from individuals, foundations, and corporations*, in the form of gifts. (Money from the federal government for operating expenses is still more of a hope than a reality.)

Can these traditional sources of funds continue to meet the need? The question is much on the minds of the nation's college and university presidents.

▸ **Tuition and fees:** They have been rising—and are likely to rise more. A number of private "prestige" institutions have passed the $2,000 mark. Public institutions are under mounting pressure to raise tuition and fees, and their student charges have been rising at a faster rate than those in private institutions.

The problem of student charges is one of the most controversial issues in higher education today. Some feel that the student, as the direct beneficiary of an education, should pay most or all of its real costs. Others disagree emphatically: since society as a whole is the ultimate beneficiary, they argue, every student should have the right to an education, whether he can afford it or not.

The leaders of publicly supported colleges and universities are almost unanimous on this point: that higher tuitions and fees will erode the premise of equal oppor-

TUITION: We are reaching a point of diminishing returns. —*A college president*

It's like buying a second home. —*A parent*

tunity on which public higher education is based. They would like to see the present trend reversed—toward free, or at least lower-cost, higher education.

Leaders of private institutions find the rising tuitions equally disturbing. Heavily dependent upon the income they receive from students, many such institutions find that raising their tuition is inescapable, as costs rise. Scores of presidents surveyed for this report, however, said that mounting tuition costs are "pricing us out of the market." Said one: "As our tuition rises beyond the reach of a larger and larger segment of the college-age population, we find it more and more difficult to attract our quota of students. We are reaching a point of diminishing returns."

Parents and students also are worried. Said one father who has been financing a college education for three daughters: "It's like buying a second home."

Stanford Professor Roger A. Freeman says it isn't really that bad. In his book, *Crisis in College Finance?*, he points out that when tuition increases have been adjusted to the shrinking value of the dollar or are related to rising levels of income, the cost to the student actually declined between 1941 and 1961. But this is small consolation to a man with an annual salary of $15,000 and three daughters in college.

Colleges and universities will be under increasing pressure to raise their rates still higher, but if they do, they will run the risk of pricing themselves beyond the means of more and more students. Indeed, the evidence is strong that resistance to high tuition is growing, even in relatively well-to-do families. The College Scholarship Service, an arm of the College Entrance Examination Board, reported recently that some middle- and upper-income parents have been "substituting relatively low-cost institutions" because of the rising prices at some of the nation's colleges and universities.

The presidents of such institutions have nightmares over such trends. One of them, the head of a private college in Minnesota, told us:

"We are so dependent upon tuition for approximately 50 per cent of our operating expenses that if 40 fewer students come in September than we expect, we could have a budgetary deficit this year of $50,000 or more."

▸ **State appropriations:** The 50 states have appropriated nearly $4.4 billion for their colleges and universities this year—a figure that includes neither the $1–$2 billion spent by public institutions for capital expansion, nor the appropriations of local governments, which account for about 10 per cent of all public appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education.

The record set by the states is remarkable—one tha many observers would have declared impossible, as re cently as eight years ago. In those eight years, the state have increased their appropriations for higher educatio by an incredible 214 per cent.

Can the states sustain this growth in their support o higher education? Will they be willing to do so?

The more pessimistic observers believe that the state can't and won't, without a drastic overhaul in the ta structures on which state financing is based. The mos productive tax sources, such observers say, have bee pre-empted by the federal government. They also believ that more and more state funds will be used, in the fu ture, to meet increasing demands for other services.

Optimists, on the other hand, are convinced the state are far from reaching the upper limits of their ability t raise revenue. Tax reforms, they say, will enable state to increase their annual budgets sufficiently to meet highe education's needs.

The debate is theoretical. As a staff report to the Ad visory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations con cluded: "The appraisal of a state's fiscal capacity is political decision [that] it alone can make. It is not researchable problem."

Ultimately, in short, the decision rests with the tax payer.

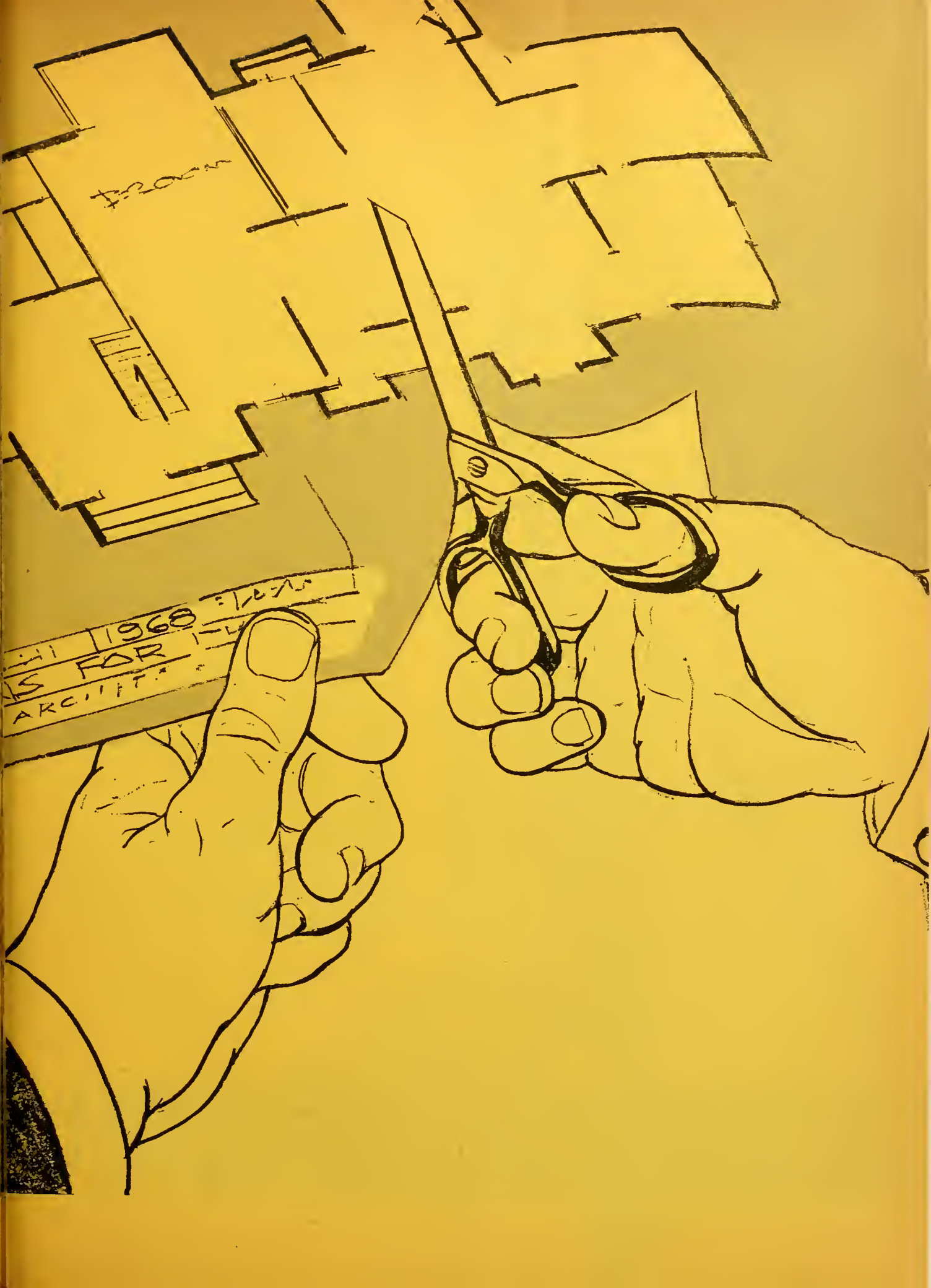
▸ **Voluntary private gifts:** Gifts are vital to highe education.

In private colleges and universities, they are part of th lifeblood. Such institutions commonly budget a defici and then pray that it will be met by private gifts.

In public institutions, private gifts supplement sta appropriations. They provide what is often called ' margin for excellence." Many public institutions use suc funds to raise faculty salaries above the levels paid for t the state, and are thus able to compete for top scholar A number of institutions depend upon private gifts fo student facilities that the state does not provide.

Will private giving grow fast enough to meet the grow ing need? As with state appropriations, opinions var

John J. Schwartz, executive director of the America Association of Fund-Raising Counsel, feels there is great untapped reservoir. At present, for example, on one out of every four alumni and alumnae contributes t higher education. And, while American business corpor tions gave an estimated $300 million to educatio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in 1965–66, this was only about 0.37 per cent of their net income before taxes. On the average, companies contribute only about 1.10 per cent of net income before taxes to all causes—well below the 5 per cent allowed by the Federal government. Certainly there is room for expansion.

(Colleges and universities are working overtime to tap this reservoir. Mr. Schwartz's association alone lists 117 colleges and universities that are now campaigning to raise a combined total of $4 billion.)

But others are not so certain that expansion in private giving will indeed take place. The 46th annual survey by the John Price Jones Company, a firm of fund-raising counselors, sampled 50 colleges and universities and found a decline in voluntary giving of 8.7 per cent in 12 months. The Council for Financial Aid to Education and the American Alumni Council calculate that voluntary support for higher education in 1965–66 declined by some 1.2 per cent in the same period.

Refining these figures gives them more meaning. The major private universities, for example, received about 36 per cent of the $1.2 billion given to higher education —a decrease from the previous year. Private liberal arts colleges also fell behind: coeducational colleges dropped 10 per cent, men's colleges dropped 16.2 per cent, and women's colleges dropped 12.6 per cent. State institutions, on the other hand, increased their private support by 23.8 per cent.

The record of some cohesive groups of colleges and universities is also revealing. Voluntary support of eight Ivy League institutions declined 27.8 per cent, for a total loss of $61 million. The Seven College Conference, a group of women's colleges, reported a drop of 41 per cent. The Associated Colleges of the Midwest dropped about

> On the question of federal aid, everybody seems to be running to the same side of the boat.
>
> —*A college president*

5.5 per cent. The Council of Southern Universities declined 6.2 per cent. Fifty-five major private universities received 7.7 per cent less from gifts.

Four groups gained. The state universities and colleges received 20.5 per cent more in private gifts in 1965–66 than in the previous year. Fourteen technological institutions gained 10.8 per cent. Members of the Great Lakes College Association gained 5.6 per cent. And Western Conference universities, plus the University of Chicago, gained 34.5 per cent. (Within each such group, of course, individual colleges may have gained or lost differently from the group as a whole.)

The biggest drop in voluntary contributions came in foundation grants. Although this may have been due, in part, to the fact that there had been some unusually large grants the previous year, it may also have been a foretaste of things to come. Many of those who observe foundations closely think such grants will be harder and harder for colleges and universities to come by, in years to come.

Fearing that the traditional sources of revenue may not yield the necessary funds, college and university presidents are looking more and more to Washington for the solution to their financial problems.

The president of a large state university in the South, whose views are typical of many, told us: "Increased federal support is essential to the fiscal stability of the colleges and universities of the land. And such aid is a proper federal expenditure."

Most of his colleagues agreed—some reluctantly. Said the president of a college in Iowa: "I don't like it . . . but it may be inevitable." Another remarked: "On the question of federal aid, everybody seems to be running to the same side of the boat."

More federal aid is almost certain to come. The question is, When? And in what form?

Realism compels this answer: In the near future, the federal government is unlikely to provide substantial support for the operating expenses of the country's colleges and universities.

The war in Vietnam is one reason. Painful effects of war-prompted economies have already been felt on the campuses. The effective federal funding of research per faculty member is declining. Construction grants are becoming scarcer. Fellowship programs either have been reduced or have merely held the line.

Indeed, the changes in the flow of federal money to the campuses may be the major event that has brought higher education's financial problems to their present head.

Would things be different in a peacetime economy? Many college and university administrators think so. They already are planning for the day when the Vietnam war ends and when, the thinking goes, huge sums of federal money will be available for higher education. It is no secret that some government officials are operating on the same assumption and are designing new programs of support for higher education, to be put into effect when the war ends.

Others are not so certain the postwar money flow is that inevitable. One of the doubters is Clark Kerr, former president of the University of California and a man with considerable first-hand knowledge of the relationship between higher education and the federal government. Mr. Kerr is inclined to believe that the colleges and universities will have to fight for their place on a national priority list that will be crammed with a number of other pressing

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES are tough. They have survived countless cataclysms and crises, and one way or another they will endure.

—A college president

problems: air and water pollution, civil rights, and the plight of the nation's cities, to name but a few.

One thing seems clear: The pattern of federal aid must change dramatically, if it is to help solve the financial problems of U.S. higher education. Directly or indirectly, more federal dollars must be applied to meeting the increasing costs of *operating* the colleges and universities, even as the government continues its support of students, of building programs, and of research.

IN SEARCHING for a way out of their financial difficulties, colleges and universities face the hazard that their individual interests may conflict. Some form of competition (since the institutions are many and the sources of dollars few) is inevitable and healthy. But one form of competition is potentially dangerous and destructive and, in the view of impartial supporters of all institutions of higher education, must be avoided at all costs.

This is a conflict between private and public colleges and universities.

In simpler times, there was little cause for friction. Public institutions received their funds from the states. Private institutions received *their* funds from private sources.

No longer. All along the line, and with increasing frequency, both types of institution are seeking both public and private support—often from the same sources:

▸ **The state treasuries:** More and more private institutions are suggesting that some form of state aid is not only necessary but appropriate. A number of states have already enacted programs of aid to students attending private institutions. Some 40 per cent of the state appropriation for higher education in Pennsylvania now goes to private institutions.

▸ **The private philanthropists:** More and more public institutions are seeking gifts from individuals, foundations, and corporations, to supplement the funds they receive from the state. As noted earlier in this report, their efforts are meeting with growing success.

▸ **The federal government:** Both public and private colleges and universities receive funds from Washington. But the different types of institution sometimes disagree on the fundamentals of distributing it.

Should the government help pay the operating costs of colleges and universities by making grants directly to the institutions—perhaps through a formula based on enrollments? The heads of many public institutions are inclined to think so. The heads of many low-enrollment, high-tuition private institutions, by contrast, tend to favor programs that operate indirectly—perhaps by giving enough money to the students themselves, to enable them to pay for an education at whatever institutions they might choose.

Similarly, the strongest opposition to long-term, federally underwritten student-loan plans—some envisioning a payback period extending over most of one's lifetime—comes from public institutions, while some private-college and university leaders find, in such plans, a hope that their institutions might be able to charge "full-cost" tuition rates without barring students whose families can't afford to pay.

In such frictional situations, involving not only billions of dollars but also some very deep-seated convictions about the country's educational philosophy, the chances that destructive conflicts might develop are obviously great. If such conflicts were to grow, they could only sap the energies of all who engage in them.

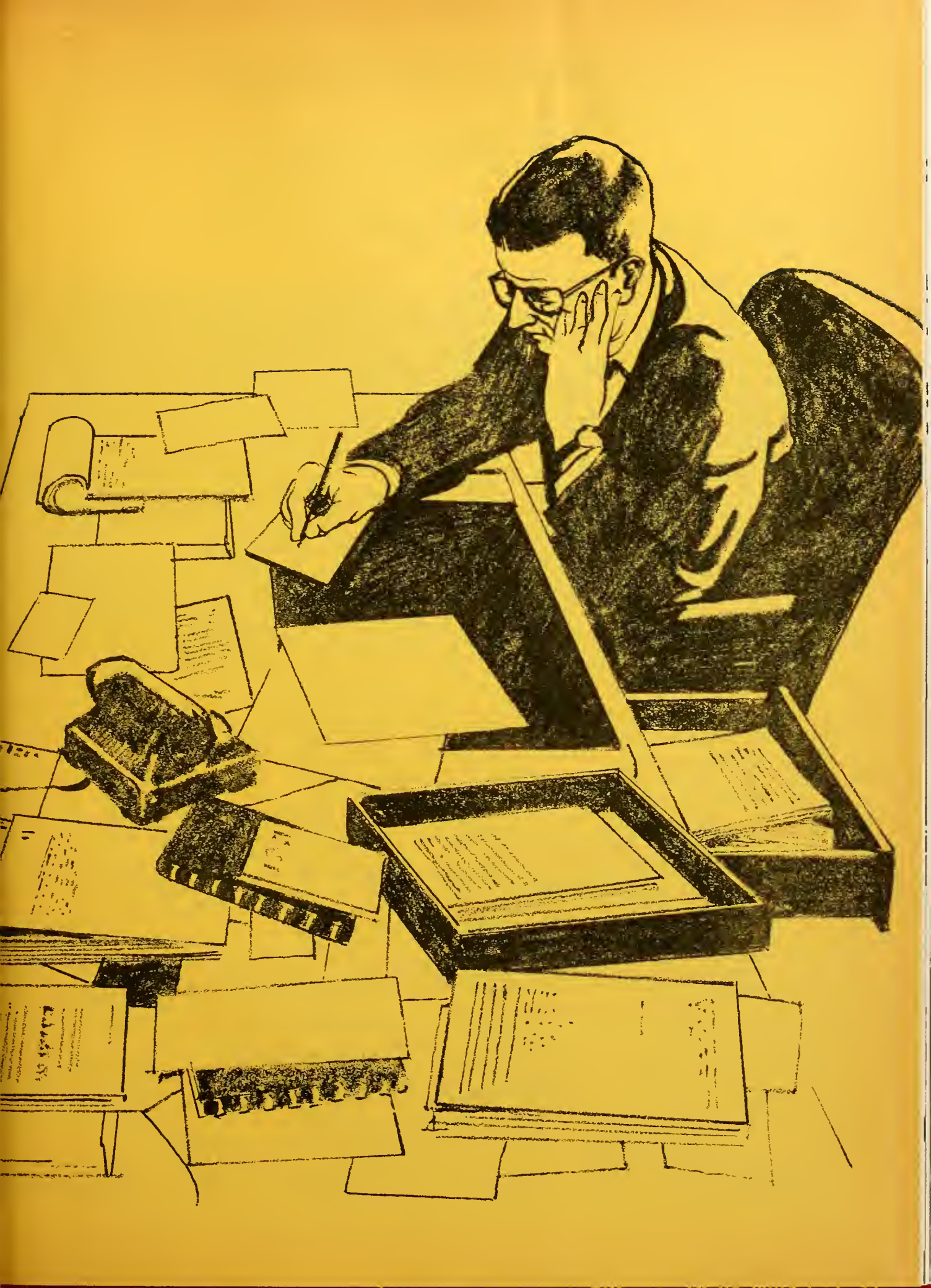
IF THERE IS INDEED A CRISIS building in American higher education, it is not solely a problem of meeting the minimum needs of our colleges and universities in the years ahead. Nor, for most, is it a question of survive or perish; "colleges and universities are tough," as one president put it; "they have survived countless cataclysms and crises, and one way or another they will endure."

The real crisis will be finding the means of providing the quality, the innovation, the pioneering that the nation needs, if its system of higher education is to meet the demands of the morrow.

Not only must America's colleges and universities serve millions more students in the years ahead; they must also equip these young people to live in a world that is changing with incredible swiftness and complexity. At the same time, they must carry on the basic research on which the nation's scientific and technological advancement rests. And they must be ever-ready to help meet the immediate and long-range needs of society; ever-responsive to society's demands.

At present, the questions outnumber the answers.

▸ How can the United States make sure that its colleges and universities not only will accomplish the minimum task but will, in the words of one corporate leader



NOTHING IS MORE IMPORTANT than the critical and knowledgeable interest of our alumni. It cannot possibly be measured in merely financial terms.
—A university president

provide "an educational system adequate to enable us to live in the complex environment of this century?"

▸ Do we really want to preserve the diversity of an educational system that has brought the country a strength unknown in any other time or any other place? And, if so, *can* we?

▸ How can we provide every youth with as much education as he is qualified for?

▸ Can a balance be achieved in the sources of higher education's support, so that public and private institutions can flourish side by side?

▸ How can federal money best be channeled into our colleges and universities without jeopardizing their independence and without discouraging support either from the state legislatures or from private philanthropy?

The answers will come painfully; there is no panacea. Quick solutions, fashioned in an atmosphere of crisis, are likely to compound the problem. The right answers will emerge only from greater understanding on the part of the country's citizens, from honest and candid discussion of the problems, and from the cooperation and support of all elements of society.

The president of a state university in the Southwest told us: "Among state universities, nothing is more important than the growing critical and knowledgeable interest of our alumni. That interest leads to general support. It cannot possibly be measured in merely financial terms."

A private college president said: "The greatest single source of improvement can come from a realization on the part of a broad segment of our population that higher education must have support. Not only will people have to give more, but more will have to give."

But *do* people understand? A special study by the Council for Financial Aid to Education found that:

▸ 82 per cent of persons in managerial positions or the professions do not consider American business to be an important source of gift support for colleges and universities.

▸ 59 per cent of persons with incomes of $10,000 or over do not think higher education has financial problems.

▸ 52 per cent of college graduates apparently are not aware that their alma mater has financial problems.

To America's colleges and universities, these are the most discouraging revelations of all. Unless the American people—especially the college and university alumni—can come alive to the reality of higher education's impending crisis, then the problems of today will be the disasters of tomorrow.

The report on this and the preceding 15 pages is the product of a cooperative endeavor in which scores of schools, colleges, and universities are taking part. It was prepared under the direction of the group listed below, who form EDITORIAL PROJECTS FOR EDUCATION, a non-profit organization associated with the American Alumni Council.

A 'dull' game. Or is it?

McDonnell ball: 'I like to get in the game a much as possible.'

'O MANY fans, baseball is no longer our national pastime. The game has come a dull contest of pitch and catch . . wait while the pitcher carefully justs his cap . . . pitch again . . . wait ile the batter steps out of the box to ean the dirt off his spikes . . . pitch ain and maybe—just maybe—a swing d some action for precious seconds. Some statisticians have estimated that out 12 to 15 minutes of actual, live tion is crammed into a two-and-a-half- ur ballgame. Which explains the in- easing popularity of "fast-moving" orts such as basketball, pro football d ice hockey—all colorful panoramas speed, contact, action and thrills.

Baseball isn't like that at La Salle, wever, as long as Gene McDonnell, 5, is sitting in the dugout. Besides ing one of the most successful sports campus for the last decade, Explorer seball has also been one of the most citing. The quality isn't major league, t you'll find McDonnell employing all the strategy used in the "biggies." nlike the big leagues, La Salle's base- ll is all hustle—plenty of running, taking the extra base, stealing, suicide squeezes, etc.—devices that not only bring fans down to the field, but also win ball games.

McDonnell, a talented Irishman who had everything going for him except size as a player, has been molding promising ballplayers into winning combinations at La Salle since 1959. Gene has won more games than any other Explorer baseball coach (ten year record: 112-73- 2). He was the first to get La Salle into the NCAA baseball Tournament (1963). His 1966 team set a school record for most victories in a single season (15) and his 1965 and 1966 squads took the school's first Big Five baseball crowns.

McDonnell literally eats, sleeps and dreams the sport. He captained La Salle High's 1951 city baseball champions, then came to the college where he never missed a game at shortstop in four years. After graduation in 1955, he spent the next two years in the service, most of it playing baseball at Forts Dix and Monmouth. Gene was good enough to be named to the First Army All Star team after hitting .375 in 1956 and .391 in 1957. He faced some pretty good competition, too. One opponent was Chicago Cubs' outfielder Al Spangler; another, present Houston pitching coach Jim Owens.

McDonnell replaced Jim Pollard at La Salle in 1959. Since then he's been promoting the sport like no other college coach in the area. Five years ago, he inaugurated fall practice and was overwhelmed by an enthusiastic turnout as 70 candidates spilled out onto the practice field. The idea has been a tremendous timesaver. He now makes the majority of his squad cuts in October and spends the limited pre-season practice time in the spring working on fundamentals and playing intra-squad games.

Twice in the past five years McDonnell has guided his players in fund-raising efforts to finance excursions to Florida for spring training. His teams have not only gotten in shape earlier but have beaten such teams as Miami, Tampa and Florida Presbyterian, despite the fact that their opponents had been playing regularly for over a month. La Salle's

two year record in Florida was 6-2.

As impressive as Gene has been in promoting the game, his most striking asset concerns his *playing* the game. He's totally involved; his players are alert, always looking for the break, taking bases that don't belong to them, making the big play to crush the spirit of the opposition.

"I like to feel that I'm part of it . . . I like to get in the game as much as possible," he says. "I want them (the players) to know that I'm with them on every pitch. To the average fans, baseball is a dull game. I like to have something going on. I want my kids aware . . . very alert all the time."

Some observers estimate that half of Gene's 112 career wins have come from this keen awareness on the part of his ballplayers — particularly from sharp baserunning. The Explorers broke open this year's Rider game by running the defending NCAA District II champs silly. They stole a few bases, stretched a few singles into doubles and the next thing you knew the Broncs were throwing the ball all over 20th and Olney. The result was a six run inning and a 13-5 triumph.

One of McDonnell's favorite tactics is the suicide squeeze with runners on second and third. The amazing thing about the play is that usually both runners score. Gene doesn't hesitate to use the running game in the late innings of a close ballgame. Which is one reason the Explorers set a La Salle record for stolen bases in one year (64 out of 69 attempts) in 1968. "If it's a tie game and McDonnell has the last bat, La Salle's gonna win," says one area big league scout. "It's as simple as that."

McDonnell doesn't proclaim to be doing anything fancy with his dashing diamond style. "We had to run because we didn't hit last year (1967)," he says. "You've gotta go with the type of club you have."

Gene's club this year had speed, good hitting and defense, but the pitching wasn't as strong as it had been in the past. "They were an alert group, though," he says. "They didn't miss one sign all year and I was using the toughest set of signs I ever had."

McDonnell disagrees with the theory that today's athlete isn't as "hungry" or lacks the desire of his counterpart of a decade ago. "Kids today, at least the ones I've had, are as hungry or hungrier and work just as hard as they did before," he says. "Today there is more opportunity for them in baseball . . . expansion has created more major league jobs. Ballplayers are better today. Statistically it's been proven that they're stronger and faster, equipment and facilities are better."

Gene concedes that one of the most important aspects of coaching is recruiting the right type of ballplayer. "I've made mistakes," he says, "but overall I've been pretty lucky. I want kids who want to play ball and I've been blessed with a good bunch of boys. I've had a few fiery kids, but everyone is an individual. You don't handle a situation the same way twice. It all boils down to attitude. Most of my ballplayers play all summer because they like the game. They enjoy all day workouts and Sunday practice."

McDonnell says that he has learned quite a bit of baseball from watching such major league managers as Gene Mauch and Herman Franks. "Mauch really knew his baseball," he says. "Whether he could handle men is another point, but there is no doubt he knew the finer points." McDonnell did ten weeks of graduate work in San Francisco in 1965 and spent most of his off hours at Candlestick Park watching the Giants. "Franks is a good example of letting the type of ballplayer you have dictate your strategy. In '65 he had the sluggers and never bunted; now he does."

Once seemingly doomed as a collegiate spectator sport, baseball on campus appears to be on the upswing. Crowds in the hundreds are now commonplace for regular season games. Over 58,000 spectators watched Southern California win the NCAA College World Series, in Omaha this June.

Although the first La Salle baseball game on record occurred in 1922 when the Explorers beat Manhattan College, 22-7, the college did not play a regular inter-collegiate schedule until 1947. Bill Magarity and present swimming coach Joe Kirk split the coaching duties that year. Bill Haeffner was named coach the following spring and compiled a 43-35 record over the next five years. Frank Hoerst ('40), the only La Salle graduate who made it to the big leagues (Phillies pitcher) and a member of the Alumni Hall of Athletes, returned as the Explorer coach in 1953 and turned out consistent winners until 1958, when basketball coach Jim Pollard took over for a year.

Down through the years, other Explorer stars have been signed by major league teams. Jim Covello ('52), a good hitting pitcher, played in the old New York Giants' chain. Outfielder Hank DeVincent ('56), a member of La Salle's Alumni Hall of Athletes, received a big bonus from Cincinnati. Today he's a M.D. Catcher Ed Czerniakowski ('58) was a St. Louis Cardinal bonus baby. Today he's a dentist. Connie Newman ('60), an outfielder-first baseman-pitcher for McDonnell, also signed with the Cardinals and played in the minors with such players as Tim McCarver and Doug Clemens. First baseman Joe Tropeano ('61) was one of the first players signed by the new Houston franchise.

It's conceivable that some of La Salle's present ballplayers could sign with the major leagues. "Players like Bob Barrett and Billy Bradshaw have everything going for them except size," says McDonnell. "But others have made it with size against them."

Barrett, "the best two strike hitter I've ever seen in college baseball," according to his coach, led the Explorers in hitting this year with a .382 average. He's only a sophomore and he can play a variety of positions. Bradshaw, who played for former Explorer baseball star Tom (Guy) Sottile ('55) at Bishop Duffy High, Niagara Falls, hit .360 and tied for team RBI honors with 17. The slick fielding second baseman also set an individual La Salle stolen base mark (13). Previous record holder? McDonnell with 12 in 1955. Another good prospect may be junior catcher Ed Roberts, who hit .375. And how many major league teams need good hitting catchers?

"I think that the major leagues will be relying on the colleges for talent quite a bit more in the future," says McDonnell. "College baseball definitely helps the pros," says former Phillies scout John (Jocko) Collins, presently a member of La Salle's basketball staff. "There is much more interest today; the caliber of coaching is better and the players are improving all the time."

Collins, who signed such Phillies standouts as Chris Short and Johnny Briggs, doesn't think that college baseball will replace the minor leagues as the training ground for future major leaguers.

"College ball is not the answer because a prospect must play at least 100 games a year to improve," says Jocko. "After all, the primary goal of college is education. Prospects should get that first and worry about playing full time later."

Of course, college playing experience doesn't hurt. Especially when Gene McDonnell's running the dugout.

R.S.I.

Academic Building Set; Campus' Biggest

La Salle Will build a $3.3 million classroom building that will include a planetarium, it was announced this summer.

Construction of the building (see photo with cover story), which was designed by Carroll, Grisdale and Van Alen Architects, is expected to begin this fall. Completion is expected by 1970. It will be completely air conditioned.

The 100,000 square foot structure, which will be the largest building on the campus, will be a three-story edifice constructed of brick and pre-cast concrete.

The academic building will be erected within the campus, some 100 yards south of Olney ave., on La Salle property between the College Union Building to the west and Central High School's property to the east. Entrances will be on the west side facing the Union Building.

In addition to the planetarium, which will be a two-story portion of the structure containing domed projection screen and seating 60 persons, the building will contain some 200 rooms—more than 78,000 square-feet for academic activities.

The building will house 38 classrooms, all facing on the east side of the structure, 24 of them seating 30 students, another 12 for 40 persons, and two holding 55 students. There will also be the main lecture hall with a 180-seat capacity. All classrooms will have overhead projection facilities.

Other major components of the building will be more than 100 faculty offices, each designed for single occupancy, three faculty project rooms, three faculty meeting rooms, and five secretarial offices.

The building will also house a new language library, replacing one now located in Wister Hall, and two language laboratory classrooms. In addition, eight seminar rooms, seven study rooms, and a statistical laboratory will be included.

Seven La Salle departments will occupy the building—economics, education, English, history, languages, political science and sociology. Provision for future installation of a communications center with closed circuit television facilities have also been provided.

Obey, Enforce, Defend'

U. S. Supreme Court Justice (Ret.) Tom C. Clark has called for "an end to this debasement of law and constituted authority."

Justice Clark addressed some 400 honor students, faculty and parents at the College's annual Founder's Day honors convocation on the campus this spring.

La Salle President Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., conferred honorary doctor of laws degrees upon Justice Clark, H. Ladd Plumley, chairman of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and board chairman, State Mutual Life Insurance Co. of America, and Mrs. Curtis Bok, prominent civic leader.

Two $750.00 cash awards for "distinguished teaching"—made possible by a grant by the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Foundation—and some 35 student prizes for academic excellence were also presented at the convocation, which marks the feast day of St. John Baptist de La Salle, founder of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Recipients of the 1968 Lindback awards were Eugene J. Fitzgerald, '51, an associate professor of philosophy, and John J. Keenan, '52, associate professor of English. They are the 23rd and 24th recipients since the awards were initiated in 1961.

"The lesson today is clear," Justice Clark said. "We must preserve, protect and defend our Constitution. This is our great and solemn duty. It is not the Constitution, the law as the individual would like to have it, but *as it is*, that we must respect, obey, enforce and defend.

"The recent wave of civil disobedience," he added, "of trespass and illegal possession of private and public property; of riots and burning, looting, and maiming, is contrary to the great tradition left us by the founders. It can but undermine the institutions that they have founded.

"History teaches us that law and order is the greatest bulwark of individual liberty," Justice Clark continued. "It defines and protects every man's individual rights, but it also imposes individual responsibility on every man to respect and recognize the individual rights of others.

"Where law ends, tyranny begins," Justice Clark concluded. "But where law is respected and enforced, freedom lives. Law is the *sine qua non* of a free society. It is, therefore, for us to bring an end to this debasement of law and constituted authority. It is the duty of you—and you—and you."

Biostation Dedicated: 'A Matter of Survival'

"This dedication marks a first step on the long road to victory over water pollution," Lt. Gov. Raymond J. Broderick told a La Salle audience in May.

Broderick was principal speaker at the dedication of the College's new Penllyn Biostation at ceremonies held in the Pen-

Brother Bernian (left) and degree recipients Clark, Plumley and Bok.

llyn Natural Area, Penllyn Blue Bell Pike at Wissahickon Creek, Montgomery County.

Some 100 persons attended the ceremonies in which La Salle President Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., Thomas Dolan, president of the Wissahickon Valley Watershed Assoc., and Dr. John S. Penny, chairman of La Salle's biology department also took part.

The biostation, erected through grants by the Gulf Oil Corp. and the Scholler Foundation on land donated by the Watershed Assoc., consists of a large laboratory equipped with instruments for ecological studies of the stream's rate of flow and purity.

"People everywhere must be made aware that public health, industrial development and recreation all go hand in hand with an adequate supply of good water," Broderick asserted. "Without adequate research facilities, man cannot properly plan to adjust to his environment. This Biostation offers an unparalleled opportunity to study the influence of suburbia on such matters as erosion, land use, and pollution.

"As long as water runs down hill," he continued, "as long as rivers ignore political boundaries, water pollution is everybody's problem. In fact, water, our most precious commodity, is probably our most serious public works problem. Why? It is a matter of survival."

"The good sense of this effort is obvious," Broderick concluded. "The good health which will result will make our world a better place in which to live."

Grads Told: Seek 'Quality' in Life

AN EMINENT historian called upon La Salle graduates to pursue "the quest for quality in American life" and derided "students who would rather throw rocks than study; professors who consider themselves above teaching."

Dr. Eric F. Goldman, Rollins Professor of History at Princeton University, gave his remarks in the commencement address to some 750 graduates at the College's 105th commencement exercise attended by some 10,000 parents and friends at Philadelphia Civic Center (Convention Hall).

Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., La Salle president, conferred the bachelor's degrees and four honorary doctoral degrees. Honorary doctor of laws degrees were conferred upon the Rt. Rev. Robert L. De Witt, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Charles Klein, president judge of Philadelphia Orphan's Court. Dr. Raymond A. Dart, a South African anthropologist, received a doctor of science degree, and the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Michael J. Dean, principal of Cardinal Dougherty High School, accepted an honorary doctor of pedagogy degree.

Faculty fathers and graduate sons (from left): Claude and Michael Koch, John and James McCloskey, and Victor Brooks with Victor, Jr.

Dr. Goldman, who was a consultant to President Johnson from 1964-66, cited the "brilliant success" of the material achievements of America, and added ". . . it is only the fey and supercilious who would look down upon it."

"In the coming decades," he continued, "this drive should and will go on, particularly to bring within the canopy of affluence those who have been left outside. Inevitably, it will concentrate on the Negro, who has so plainly been the stepchild of American opportunity.

"Yet the evidence is accumulating," Dr. Goldman asserted, "that the pursuit of quantity will be accompanied by another urge—the quest for quality in American living. A large part of our population has reached the point where a comfortable degree of food, clothing, and housing seem secure. They are reaching out to make everyday life fuller, more interesting, more colorful, more aesthetically satisfying.

"This word 'quality,' like all evocative phrases, can be used to cover a multitude of nonsense, some of it dangerous nonsense," he stated. "It does not mean—and most of the oncoming generation do not mean by it—students who would rather throw rocks than study; professors who consider themselves above teaching; ladies in the suburbs who, proclaiming their interest in art, ignore the slums around the corner; or a whole strand in American thinking which persists in a limped, fatalistic view that a nation cannot be thoroughly democratic and materially comfortable and still develop exciting ideas, attitudes, and arts."

"The genuine quest for quality," Dr. Goldman concluded, "shows itself in the students who engage in responsible forms of the questioning of established institutions; the new breed of professors who recognize that they have a responsibility to their surrounding communities as well as to the length of their bibliographies; the educators who seek not only more school buildings but enrichment and sharpening of what is taught. . ."

JFK Data Asked

A GROUP of La Salle students this spring circulated a petition at a dozen area colleges and universities for President Johnson to release all confidential information related to the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

La Salle's political science association opened the signature drive, which included campaigns at the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University, Haver-

ord College, Villanova University, Bryn Mawr College, Rosemont College, Philadelphia Community College, Chestnut Hill College, and Harcum Junior College.

The La Salle petition, which was used by students at each of the schools, called upon President Johnson to (1) release all relevant information in the National Archives . . . and all other pertinent information in the possession of the government concerning the assassination . . ." and (2) "convince (Time Inc.) of the importance of the Zapruder film and the necessity in having this basic documentation of the actual killing scrutinized by the American public for the purpose of arriving at an informed opinion in a democratic fashion."

"It is our conviction," the petition stated, "that the official explanation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy fails to provide an accurate and complete explanation of this historical event. . ."

Salisbury Honored

HARRISON E. Salisbury, assistant managing editor of the New York *Times*, received the 20th annual Journalism Award of the college's weekly student newspaper, *The Collegian*, at the paper's annual banquet this spring.

Salisbury, who won a Pulitzer Prize in 1955 for his work as a correspondent in the Soviet Union, is the second *Times* writer to receive the plaque, which has been given annually since 1949 for "outstanding public service in the field of journalism." James Reston was honored in 1962.

A new award recognizing the contributions of a local newsman was given to Taylor Grant, news commentator for WFLN-FM radio. Collegian editor Thomas J. Smith presented the awards to Salisbury and Grant.

Previous recipients of the Collegian Award include Ed Sullivan (1949); Bob Considine (1951); Edward R. Morrow (1964); Jim Bishop (1956); Chet Huntley (1958); Walter Cronkite (1960); David Brinkley (1961); Charles Collingwood (1963); Art Buchwald (1964) and last year's recipient, *Bulletin* columnist Sandy Grady.

'Gunpowder 'Glorified'

A CIVIL rights leader told a La Salle audience this spring that black and white people must work together to end violence in America.

Phillip H. Savage, tri-state director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, addressed a capacity audience of 450 students and faculty at one of four Masses held at La Salle in memory of the Rev. Martin Luther King.

"This is an occasion that brings us together, black and white, while we should have done so long ago," Savage said. "It is an occasion for apology for all we have not done, an apology for all of our churches, social agencies, institutions, homes, cities and states, which failed to heed the call of this great man (Dr. King). An occasion for forgiveness for conditions that snuffed-out the life of this great man.

"We have glorified gunpowder and weapons of violence," Savage contended. "We have sanctified violence as a means to change. We have not emphasized justice and hope, instead we have elevated on the altars of our institutions the primacy of property over human rights."

"Your black brethren want only one thing from our society," Savage added. "He wants respect, opportunity and responsibility. He wants the thought of color itself to be secondary, if any consideration at all. I have no hope for this society unless our people are not transformed into a force that will change the attitudes of our society.

"I urge you white people to examine yourselves," he concluded. "Look at yourselves in the mirror and wash away all bitterness, suspicion, hatred, and a holier-than-thou attitude that reinforces old prejudices."

Coach Dougherty Resigns

JOE DOUGHERTY, the college's varsity crew coach since 1961, has announced his resignation because of the pressures of outside business interests.

In accepting the resignation, Athletic Director James J. Henry said: "We are sorry to lose a coach with the fine qualities of Joe Dougherty, but we realize that his business interests and good health must come first."

In eight years at the helm, Dougherty guided La Salle varsity eights to a 45-32 (.584) won-lost record. In 1966 and 1967, Explorer varsity shells had a combined 22-5 record. La Salle had a 7-5 regular season record this year before finishing fifth in the semifinals of the Dad Vail Regatta. No successor has yet been named.

Summer Programs

A COUNSELING workshop for religious superiors, a special "enrichment" program in graduate theology and eight new evening courses highlight the College's summer session this year.

La Salle's psychology department sponsored the counseling workshop, at which several nationally prominent counselors and psychologists were faculty members in the program for religious superiors of Brothers' orders.

The theology "enrichment" program was offered principally for members of religious orders who hold master's degrees in theology, although this was not a prerequisite. The program consisted of three credit hours of lectures, a three credit seminar and weekly discussion groups. The faculty included Dr. Victor Preller, of Princeton University, and Brother Michael Kerlin, F.S.C., Ph.D., of La Salle.

Among the new evening college courses this summer were History of Greece and

Rome; Readings in Drama; Psychology of Adjustment; Industrial Psychology; Social Deviancy and Social Disorganization: Interdepartmental Readings; Nineteenth Century British Literature, and American Federal Government.

161 Wives Feted

WIVES of 161 College day and evening division seniors received "Ph.T.—Putting Him Through" degrees at La Salle's 15th annual Ph.T. ceremonies.

Aurelia K. Brooks, mother of four children whose husband, Dr. Victor Brooks, has been a member of La Salle's evening division staff since 1955, received the annual special Ph.T. award "with distinction" at the event, which recognizes the wives' assistance in their husband's pursuit of a bachelor's degree.

Margaret Mary Kearney, educational director for WCAU-TV, gave the principal address, and Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., La Salle president, conferred the "degrees." Brother Emery Mollenhauer, F.S.C., evening division dean, presented the candidates.

NSF Summer Grant

LA SALLE'S biology department has been awarded a $7,513 National Science Foundation grant for a summer training program for 24 outstanding high school science students.

A new facet of the 1968 program is the addition of 10 "average" students not supported by the NSF grants. The innovation is aimed at identifying possible hidden talent and the acceleration of their development in scientific studies.

Twenty-four superior 10th and 11th grade pupils from public and private high schools were selected for the co-educational project, which this summer concentrated on the field of microecology. The program is designed to "identify and encourage superior high school students who have an excellent potential of becoming scientists."

Navy's Choice

A LA SALLE administrator was among nine civilians and U.S. Navy food service executives chosen to select the Navy's best food preparation unit.

William A. Hall, who has been director of food services at La Salle since 1952, was one of five civilians who embarked on a six-week tour of Navy installations around the world to choose the 1968 recipient of the Navy's Ney Memorial Award, which will be given to the unit judged best among 12 finalists.

The itinerary included a 40,000 mile journey, which concluded in mid-July. The judges visited naval installations in Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, San Francisco, San Diego, Puerto Rico, Norfolk, and in the Mediterranean area.

PPC Aims Endorsed

THE COLLEGE Council of La Salle, chief policy-making body of the College, unanimously endorsed the objectives of the Poor People's Campaign and contributed $1250 to the effort.

The action and gift were announced by Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., La Salle president, who said that the Council "gave its overwhelming support to the objectives of the March to eradicate poverty in America."

The gift included $1000 for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference sponsor of the nationwide campaign, and $250 to La Salle's student drive, headed by Owen Montague and George T. Eckenrode, both juniors.

The Council is composed of the chief administrative officers of the College—the president, four vice presidents, and deans—and three elected members from the Faculty Senate. Earlier this spring both the student council and faculty senate had endorsed the aims of the SCLC campaign.

Pochti kazhdi dyi chitaet . . .

'Lady,' 'Kate,' Music Theatre '68 Hits

a Solle College's Music Theatre '68 presenting two of Broadway's oll-me hit musicals, "My Fair Lady" and Kiss Me, Kate," as the company en-ys its seventh successful season.

"Kate" opens Aug. 16 and continues x nights weekly through Sept. 8 in e air-conditioned College Union heatre on the campus. Performances e at 8:30 P.M., Tuesday through Fri-ay, at 6 and 9:30 P.M. (two shows) aturday, and 7 P.M. Sunday. No per-rmance is given Monday.

Managing Director Dan Rodden's 968 staff includes Music Theatre vet-rons Sidney MacLeod, technical di-ctor; Gerard Leohy, who designed ts and costumes, and musical direc-r Anthony Mecoli. Joining the com-any for their first season are chore-graphers Mary Woods Kelly and obert Wilson. Peter E. Doyle is assist-nt managing Director.

CLASS NOTES

'23

FRANCIS J. MCCUSKER, former president of the Washington, D.C., alumni chapter, died November 10, 1967.

'26

FRANCIS J. BRACELAND, M.D., was presented the eighth annual Academy award from the Academy of Religion and Mental Health at ceremonies held in New York. The yearly award is presented for outstanding leadership in developing closer relationships among clergymen and psychiatrists.

'38

HERMAN D. STAPLES, M.D., a nationally known psychoanalyst, was recently a panel participant in a forum held at West Chester State College, which considered some of the most basic issues confronting educators and mental health workers.

'39

GERARD A. TIEDEKEN received his master of education degree from Rutgers University on May 29.

'42

Dr. HENRY J. SCHNEIDER has been appointed manager of the special products department of Rohm and Haas Co., Philadelphia.

'47

JEROME H. PARK was recently appointed director of merchandising for Hamilton Watch Co.

'48

BERNARD RAFFERTY was elected president of the La Salle College Education Alumni Association on July 1, 1968.

'49

Major WILLIAM H. BLANKFIELD, JR., has received his third Air Force Commendation Medal at Offutt AFB, Neb., for meritorius service as commander of the 1982nd communication squadron at Uban Royal Thai AFB, Thailand. CARMEN F. GUARINO, chief of the water pollution control division of Philadelphia, reported on computer data logging at the Water Pollution Control Federation meeting in N.Y. CHARLES E. MCSHANE has been named manager of the agency department of the Boston casualty and surety division office of Aetna Life and Casualty.

'50

RICHARD BECKER was elected vice president of the La Salle College Education Alumni Association on July 1, 1968. JAMES F. BROWN has been named divisional sales manager, Baltimore division of the Reynolds' Metals Co., Towson, Md. LEON STALLINGS, head of the experimental lubricants branch of the Aero-Materials Department, has published a paper entitled "The Four Ball Wear Test," which appears in the February 1968 issue of the *NLGI Spokesman.*

'51

JAMES B. CREGAN, assistant financial secretary of Provident Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia, has been awarded the professional designation of chartered financial analyst by the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts. JOSEPH PITELLI was recently appointed assistant professor of business at Philadelphia Community College.

Alumni President Daniel Kane, '49, (left) presents Hall of Athletes trophy to 1968 entry, Frank O'Hara, '54.

'52

Maj. JOHN E. HATCH, a navigator, was recently assigned to a unit of the Strategic Air Command and is now stationed at Westover AFB, Mass. Army Lt. Col. JOSEPH G. MCGLADE graduated from the U.S. Army command and general staff college on June 7 at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. Maj. JOSEPH E. MARTIN received the Air Medal at Norton AFB, Calif., recently. Major Martin, also a navigator, was cited for his outstanding airmanship and courage on successful and important missions under hazardous conditions. EDWARD W. WALLACE has been named to attend a one year graduate course of study in procurement and contracting at George Washington University. He is now a supervisory procurement agent at the Defense Industrial Supply Center, Philadelphia.

'5

BART BROOKS has been named principal Brick Township High School in Ocean Cou ty, N.J. ROBERT J. CROSBY has just establish his own firm known as Crosby & Co., in We Chester, Pa., and is engaged in providing co sulting services to companies in the aer space industry. JAMES V. DOLAN, who recen ly announced the formation of a partnersh for the practice of law under the firm nam of Walsh & Dolan in Fort Lauderdale, Fl was elected to the National Board of t National Council of Catholic Men at the conference in Pittsburgh.

'54

DAVID W. BRUHIN has been appointed to t staff of the American Society of Charter Life Underwriters as managing editor publications. Dr. HARRY J. WHITE, vice pre dent of the alumni association, has mov from coordinator of Ph.D. recruiting Rohm & Haas Co., to assistant departme manager in charge of all professional recru ment. *Birth*: To FRANCIS P. LOEBER and wi their first child, Francis, Jr.

'5

MARTIN J. CONNOR, JR., formerly accounti policy coordinator, was named to manag of financial reporting at Atlantic Richfie Co., Philadelphia. THOMAS F. GRACE w appointed travel counselor at Penn Cent Travel, Inc. Maj. JOSEPH L. HUNTER recent graduated from the Army Command a General Staff College at Ft. Leavenwort Kan. JOHN JOSEPH PAUL KRIEG died sudden last May. EDWARD G. MEKEL, a partner the law firm of Duden & Galbally, w sworn in recently as as deputy chief comm sioner in charge of registration in Philad phia. WILLIAM J. MURPHY received his ma ter of business administration from Drex Institute of Technology on June 15. HEN T. WILKINS was among 17 new members w were initiated into Phi Delta Kappa, honorary education fraternity at Shippe burg State College.

'56

FRANK S. BLATCHER recently completed requirements to be certified a life member the Million Dollar Round Table. Maj. JAM H. BREEN was awarded a certificate achievement while a student at U.S. Ar Command and general staff college at Leavenworth, Kan. GEORGE W. DARLINGT has recently been appointed assistant v president of the Monroe Security Bank a Trust Co., Stroudsburg, Pa. LEWIS C. MOR has been appointed director of research a

lpha Epsilon President Maurice Kelley (left) welcomes new honorary AED members (from left): Rev. Regis Ryan, Rev. aymond Halligan, Brother C. Gresh, Bernard McCormick, Robert Courtney, and Brother M. Stark.

ew production development in the technical esearch group division of Control Data Corp.

LEWIS C. MORRIS

'57

ANIEL AVENA was elected president of the lineland, N.J. Jaycees at a dinner meeting st May. A member since 1961, Avena had reviously held the posts of secretary, treasrer, executive vice president and member of ie board of directors. LAWRENCE V. BATORF has been promoted from senior revenue fficer to chief, special procedures in the ffice of international operations, Internal evenue Service. Maj. CHARLES A. BEITZ, JR., ho holds three awards of the Air Medal, vo awards of the Army Commendation ledal and the Bronze Star Medal, assumed ommand of the 264th Maintenance Battalion Ft. Riley, Kan.

58

RA DAVIS, three time Olympic star and one f the greatest athletes in La Salle history, as returned to the Explorer's staff as assistnt track and cross country coach. R. ALLAN URRANT, III, received his master of library science degree from Rutgers University on May 29. FRANCIS P. FERRIS has been appointed a sales representative of McNeil Laboratories, Inc. JOHN E. FINERAN, JR., received his master of education degree from Rutgers University on May 29. THOMAS J. GARBERINA has been named dean of reading in The Pennsbury School District at Fallsington, Pa. GERALD T. HOFMANN, trust investment officer of Provident National Bank, has been awarded the professional designation of chartered financial analyst by the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts. JAMES O. MCGOVERN received his master of business administration degree from Drexel Institute of Technology on June 15. VINCENT MANCINI has been named an assistant professor of Social Sciences at Delaware County, (Pa.)

FRANCIS P. FERRIS

JOSEPH A. MARGRE

Community College. JOSEPH A. MARGRE was elected an assistant treasurer of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Co., Philadelphia. JOSEPH A. MURPHY received his doctorate in foreign language education at Ohio State University in June. He is teaching methods and demonstration classes at an NDEA summer institute at Colorado State University. In the fall he will be employed by the romance language department at Michigan State University. ARCHIE J. PERGOLESE has been granted the 1967 National Quality Award for the sixth consecutive year by the National Association of Life Underwriters and Life Insurance Agency Management Association. RUSHTON H. RIDGWAY was recently re-appointed to his second five year term as assistant county prosecutor of Cumberland County, N.J. RICHARD R. VANDERSLICE has been appointed medical service representative for the flint division of Baxter Laboratories, Inc., Oreland, Pa. G. RUSSELL WAITE received his master of arts degree in business education from Rider College on June 2. *Birth*: To MICHAEL O'HARA and wife, Florence, a daughter Louisa Ann; to JAMES J. MCDONALD and wife, Bonnie, a son, Theodore William.

'59

HARRY J. CONNOLLY, JR., has been admitted to the Pennsylvania State Bar. JOHN W. KREIDER has been appointed assistant professor of pathology at the Pennsylvania State University College of Medicine at the Milton S. Hershey Medical Center. JOSEPH T. MAKAREWICZ has been named instructor in history at the Beaver Campus of the Pennsylvania State University. HENRY P. MURPHY was elected an assistant treasurer of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Co., Philadelphia. JOHN H. VEEN, director of the La

Rev. John A. Guischard, '38 (center), ordained in Rome this spring after 23 years as a lay professor at La Salle, offered first Mass on the campus this summer.

Salle College Union, has been appointed to the Association of College Unions—International committee for public relations for 1968-69.

HENRY P. MURPHY

'60

THOMAS HENRY is co-author of a 12-year study published in the New England Journal of Medicine (Jan. 4 issue) Henry studied a family with a history of miscarriages and mongoloid children, hoping to find the hidden genetic problem or problems that cause mongolism, a common form of mental retardation. GERALD J. HONE was recently promoted to the rank of major in the U.S. Army. GIRARD D. KILKER was promoted to unit supervisor—emergency assistance unit of the New York City department of social services. EDWARD J. KREUSER was promoted by President Johnson to class five in the Foreign Service. The promotion resulted from recommendation by the 21st Foreign Service Selection Boards. ROBERT J. LENNOX has joined Clawges Associates as manager of reproduction services. He will be responsible for reproduction, printing, and mailing/distribution departments. ALFRED A. LISIEWSKI, AURELIO P. LODISE, JAMES E. ROOT and WILLIAM F. WALSH received their master of business administration degrees at Drexel Institute of Technology. JOSEPH R. WALTON has been elected director of the Abraham Lincoln Federal Savings & Loan Association. Capt. NOEL A. YANNESSA, M.D., is a member of the unit at Bien Hoa AB, Vietnam, that has been selected as the best tactical fighter wing in the Air Force. *Marriage*: GIRARD D. KILKER to Elizabeth Anne Lind. *Birth*: to ROBERT R. DAVIS and wife, Cora, a son, Mark Elliot.

'61

Dr. JOHN J. BRABAZON was named principal for the New Hope-Solebury High School. JOHN C. CARAS rolled the only perfect game in the two-week American Bowling Congress tournament in Cincinnati's convention-exposition Center. HARRY B. CASEY received his master of engineering degree from the Pennsylvania State University. Capt. JOSEPH J. MOMORELLA received the Vietnamese Gallantry Cross with bronze star near Bien Hoa, Vietnam. *Birth*: to ROBERT S. LYONS, JR., and wife, Joan, their second son, Richard Michael.

'62

MILLARD E. AMES, JR., received his master of science degree in electrical engineering from Drexel Institute of Technology. JOHN D. CAPUTO received his doctor of philosophy degree from Bryn Mawr College in May. WILLIAM D. CURZIE, JR., received his master of science degree in library science from Drexel Institute of Technology. JOSEPH J. DECKERT has been elected vice president in charge of the Milton Roy Co., a manufacturing plant in Philadelphia. EDWARD J. DEVINNEY, JR., received his Ph.D. in astronomy from the University of Pennsylvania. JAMES ALBERT HORTY, JR., recently received his master of business administration degree from the University of Delaware. FRANCIS X. McKEFFERY received his master of business administration degree from Drexel Institute of Technology. EDWARD F. MALLON, JR., was appointed assistant administrator of Sacred Heart General Hospital, Chester. Capt. PETER O'NEILL was presented with the Bronze Star Medal for outstanding meritorious service in Vietnam. FRANCIS G. PEIFFER received his master of business administration degree from Drexel Institute of Technology.

JOHN MULHOLLAND

STEWART A. DOUGHERTY, a Lt. in the Supply Corps, USN, is now serving on the U.S.S. Iwo Jima operating out of Da Nang. JAMES M. JOYCE received his Ph.D. degree from the University of North Carolina in May. ROBERT J. MILLER has been promoted to head of the reports and statistical section in the Philadelphia regional office of the U.S. department of housing and urban development. JOHN MULHOLLAND has been elected executive vice president at Louderback-Noll American Van Lines, King of Prussia, Pa. WILLIAM RAFTERY has resigned as basketball coach and assistant director of athletics at Fairleigh Dickinson University, and has accepted a position with the Converse Rubber Company as a sales and promotional representative. JOSEPH J. SIMON received his master of business administration degree from

Drexel Institute of Technology. *Marriage*: Capt. Francis X. Gindhart, USAR, to Patricia A. Schwager. *Birth*: To Joseph Atarola and wife, Jeanette, a daughter, Stacey Ann.

'64

Donald F. McAvoy,

oseph Benedict recently graduated from emple Univ. Dental School. Capt. Alan . Brown has received the U.S. Air Force ommendation Medal. He was decorated for eritorious service as a supply officer at akhon Phanom Royal AFB, Thailand. nthony Joseph E'Errico received the deree of doctor of osteopathy from the College f Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery. He will erve his internship at Memorial Osteopathic ospital, York, Pa. Philip E. Donahue reeived his M.D. from the Jefferson Medical ollege of Philadelphia, and will intern at eorgetown University Hospital, Washingon. Patrick T. Gairns has joined Onyx hemical Co., division of Millmaster Onyx orp., as a field sales representative. James . Giglio received a doctor of dental surgery egree from Baltimore College of Dental urgery, University of Maryland, and will ntern at Delaware State Hospital, New Hope, el. John E. Guiniven was named manager f the Frankfort, Ky., United Press Interational Bureau. William F. Heiland reeived his master of business administration om Drexel Institute of Technology. Steven . Kelsen was graduated with the degree of octor of medicine from the Hahnemann edical College and will intern at Boston ity Hospital. David B. Knies received his aster of engineering degree from Pennsylania State University. Donald F. McAvoy, r., has been appointed metropolitan insurnce consultant manager in Metropolitan Life nsurance Company's Howard office in Baltiore. Matthew N. Sabatine received his octor of dental medicine degree from the niversity of Pittsburgh School of Dental edicine in June. John M. Stack, Jr., M.D., aduated from Jefferson Medical College. e will intern at Philadelphia General Hosital. Mark R. Stein, M.D., graduated from e Jefferson Medical College and will intern the Abington Memorial Hospital. William alker, III, is presently teaching European story at Clemson University in South Caroa. Capt. Don Walheim recently replaced merica's top pentathlete, Jim Moore, in the als of the U.S. modern pentathlon's CISM ials held in Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and s named to the U.S. squad in the CISM ampionships in Rome. Edward A. Wroewski, Jr., M.D., was graduated from the fferson Medical College of Philadelphia and ill intern at Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital. *arriage*: Joseph Guaraldo, Jr., to Sally McGonigle; William Rizzi to Barbara E. radl; Capt. Donald J. Walheim to Colleen aine.

'65

Richard Espenship has accepted a coaching position at the Florida Air Academy in Melborne. Edgar M. Guertin has been appointed manager of the 3M Company graphic systems plant in New Ulm, Minn. Francis N. Hammer has been elected an assistant treasurer of Continental Bank and Trust Co. William J. Hildebrand has been promoted to assistant vice president at Girard Trust Bank. Ralph E. Johnson was promoted to the rank of Captain near Dong Ha, Vietnam, where he is serving as executive officer of Battery C, 1st Battalion of the 40th Artillery. Joseph Karlesky has been awarded a National Science Foundation graduate fellowship for the next academic year. Joseph Markert received his M.B.A. from Fairleigh Dickinson University in June. John Seydow was named assistant professor of English at La Salle College for the coming academic year. Ronald J. Zeller, Esq., is associated with the firm of Calder, Kirkendall and Ypsilanti and is an assistant professor of business law at Eastern Michigan University. *Marriage*: Timothy C. Brennan to Joyce E. Kozak; Nicholas Giordano to Joanne Pizzuto; Richard R. Masi to Madaline Nowacki.

Robert D. Stewart

Joseph P. Kelly

'66

Second Lt. James M. Carney has been awarded Air Force pilot's wings upon graduation at Moody AFB, Ga. William J. Debelak received his master of education degree from Lehigh University. Peter J. Garito has received one of the ten U.S. Public Health Service traineeships for graduate study in clinical psychology. William H. Hammill, Jr., received his master of arts degree from Temple University in June. Joseph P. Kelly has recently been promoted to New York area manager for Task Force, a nationwide temporary help service. Second Lt. George C. Lennox, Jr., has been awarded Air Force pilot's wings upon graduation at Laredo AFB, Tex. Francis J. McNally has been commissioned a Second Lt. in the Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Tex., and has been assigned to Randolph AFB for pilot training. Army First Lt. Patrick J. McNulty, Jr., received his second, third and fourth awards of the Purple Heart during ceremonies at Walter Reed General Hospital. Lt. McNulty received the awards for wounds received in three separate actions while serving in Vietnam. Army Second Lts. Joseph M. O'Brien II and Robert D. Stewart have completed an eight-week information officer basic course at the defense information school, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. They have been assigned to an Army information office where they will report military news to military personnel and to the public. Frank A. Pinto was awarded a scholarship from Bryn Mawr College on the basis of academic excellence in history. He is now a M.A. candidate at Villanova University. Pasquale Rosle has been promoted to First Lt. in the U.S. Air Force, and has been assigned to Wright-Patterson AFB, O., with the Air Force communications service. Michael J. Valinis received his masters degree in German from Ohio State University. He will continue work there on his doctorate under an NDEA grant. Bruce E. Zehnle received a master of arts degree in Spanish from the University of Iowa. *Marriage*: Edward F. Furman to Jacquelyn McCarthy; Ens. Robert Lee Griffith to Patricia Ann Flynn; Kevin P. O'Brien to Eileen A. Bull. *Birth*: To Francis J. McGovern and wife, Mary, a daughter, Mary Ellen.

'67

Joseph E. Botta

John F. Bossler has joined the water treatment chemical laboratory in Rohm & Haas Company's research division and will be concerned with exploratory studies on the synthesis of corrosion inhibitors and flocculants for use in water treatment. Joseph E. Botta has been commissioned a Second Lt. in the Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Tex. Army Pvt. Leonard P. Bradley completed advanced training as a combat engineer at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo. Airman Joseph C. Colosante has completed basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex., and has been assigned to the Air Force technical training center at Syracuse University for specialized schooling as a language specialist. Second Lt. Kenneth Confalone has been graduated at Tyndall AFB, Fla., from the training course for U.S. Air Force weapons controllers and has been assigned to North Truro Air Force Station, Mass., for duty with the aerospace school preparatory course of the Army Artillery and Missile Center, Fort Sill, Okla. Second Lt. John Gallo, Jr., has been graduated at Lowry AFB, Colo., from the training course for Air Force nuclear weapons officers. Gallo, who was trained to direct repair and assembly of nuclear weapons, is being assigned to Mc Connell AFB, Kans., for duty with the tactical air command. Walter M. Migrala received his commission in the Navy and is now attending school in Calif. He has been assigned to serve on the battleship U.S.S. New Jersey next spring. Second Lt. Michael J. Ragan has entered Air Force pilot training at Reese AFB, Tex. Paul J. Rouse was commissioned an Ensign in the Navy upon graduation from Officer Candidate School at Newport, R.I., and has been assigned to the Philadelphia Naval Base. *Marriage*: Thomas F. Devine to Lynn Rosemary Howard; John F. McDonough to Theresa Devlin; Charles F. Schneider, Jr., to Jacquelin Slifka.

La Salle Vignettes

Dr. Wood/*the 'super-specialists'*

Even in an age of transplantation of human organs, the scope of the research done at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology staggers the imagination. Navy Commander **Joseph H. Wood, Jr., M.D., '52,** who is assistant chief of the skin and gastrointestinal branch of the Institute in Washington, calls the center "unique throughout the world—there's no other like it." Dr. Wood, shown here with the Institute's collection of some 2,000 diseased human hearts, joined the mammoth staff of the 106 year old Institute in 1966, after serving as chief of surgical pathology at the Naval Hospital in San Diego. He embarked upon a Navy career in 1956, upon receiving his medical degree from Temple University. The Institute is consulted by physicians around the world concerning extraordinarily rare diseases, which are diagnosed by the Institute's staff of what Dr. Wood calls "not only specialists, but super-specialists in their fields." Recent queries came from doctors in France, Turkey, Greece and Africa. "Nearly 95% of all cases can be handled by local pathologists," he asserts, "but the Institute gets the five percent that are real problems." Dr. Wood is engaged in a special research project on tumors of the blood vessels, and last year completed another project on angeo myoma of the skin. He calls the quality of medicine much better today, mainly because "you're never alone, there's always someone around to consult about your work." Dr. Wood, his wife Elizabeth, and their five children, make their home in nearby Silver Spring, Md.

Vince Kling / *'hat trick'*

La Salle has had its share of "triple threat" athletes in recent years, but this year the college boasts a "triple threat" unique to most any school. **Vincent R. Kling, '68**, has achieved what might be called the "hat trick" for the scholar—winning three prestige national awards in his senior year. He was graduated with maxima cum laude honors. Kling, who to make the accomplishment even more remarkable was an evening student, received Woodrow Wilson Foundation, and Fulbright Exchange Awards and Danforth Foundation Honorable Mention recognition during his final year as an English major. The prestigious awards are goals of most any scholarly undergraduate; for an evening student to receive all three is probably unprecedented — although the foundations do not keep such records. He plans to study the German novel under the Fulbright grant during the coming acadamic year at Gottingen University in Germany. "Many people have told me that my awards have made La Salle's evening college the most prestigious evening school in the area," Kling says. "This is hardly true. In my opinion, my achievements are only proof of what an excellent job La Salle's evening division has been doing."

Dr. App/*tropic of candy*

"It sometimes seems to me that our English faculty alone now equals the total lay faculty of 1948," according to **Dr. Austin J. App**, a colorful and often controversial member of the college's English department for the past 20 years, who offered the commentary upon his retirement this summer. An associate professor of English at La Salle, Dr. App will now devote full attention to one of his principal interests over the years—writing. He is the author of seven books and more than 200 articles, many of which appeared in scholarly journals, as well as in popular magazines and newspapers. Now 66, Dr. App was perhaps best known for his lectures and articles for Catholic literary groups across the nation, and as a controversial spokesman for conservative positions on Catholicism and in public affairs. Law officials often requested his testimony against controversial books, among them Tropic of Cancer and Candy. Dr. App is also remembered by two decades of La Salle English majors for his conservative and moralistic approach to literature; that is, "immoral" literature may not only reflect decay in society, but contributes directly to it. Among a host of anecdotes associated with Dr. App was when he told a rather tall student in his class: "You should go out for the basketball team, young man!" The student was Tom Gola, a three-time All American and one of the great basketball players in the history of the game.

come alive!

You'r

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The little march that couldn't